Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR THE

----HOLIDAYS----

FANCY ROCKERS,

A Most Useful Christmas Gift.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

W. H. Easton & Co.'s

Pork Sausages

—AT—

J. A. & H. H. Barker's, 346 & 348 Thames St.

IN A RUNNING FIGHT.

Knox Driving Dewet Toward Reddersburg.

Boers Attack a Post and Raid a Railroad Station.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Lord Kitchener cables the war office from Pretoria, under date of December 12, that General Knox reports from Helvetia that he is engaged in a running fight with General Dewet, and that the enemy is moving toward Reddersburg, where there is a column ready to co-operate with the other British forces.

Lord Kitchener in another despatch reports that the Boers attacked the post near Barberton. The British casualties were three killed, five wounded and 18 taken prisoners. The captured men have since been released. The Boers raided the Riverton road station December 11. They are being followed up.

General Kitchener's message indicates that Dewet has again evaded Knox. After the latter had foiled the Boer general at Commando drift the Boers seem to have doubled back, crossed the Caledon river elsewhere and turned thence northwest, in the direction of Reddersburg, the memorable scene of the British disaster in April, when the same commander captured the Irish Rifles.

TO THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Action on Governor Pingree's Railroad Tax Bill May be Postponed.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 12.—The special session of the state legislature, called by Governor Pingree last Tuesday for the purpose of amending the tax laws of the state so that railroads and other corporations will be taxed on their actual cash value instead of specifically on their earnings as at present, will be called to order in this city today. Heretofore the constitution has made specific taxation of corporations on earnings mandatory, but at the last election in November an amendment was adopted, authorizing taxation of corporate property on its cash value at the average general rate of taxation of all other property in the state.

A canvass of the legislators who have arrived in the city shows a strong sentiment that the enactment of a tax bill should be left to the next legislature, which meets the first week in January. They assert that there is not sufficient time left to the present legislature to properly consider so important a measure.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Dec. 11, Manitou, from London.
New York, Dec. 11, Ethiopia, from Glasgow.
London, Dec. 11, Mesaba, from New York.
Genoa, Dec. 11, Aller, from New York.
Rotterdam, Dec. 11, Statendam, from New York.
Queenstown, Dec. 12, Teutonic, from New York for Liverpool.
Liverpool, Dec. 12, Sylvania, from Boston.
Moville, Dec. 12, Astoria, from New York for Glasgow.

ABOLITION OF LANDLORDISM.

O'Brien's Strongly Worded Resolution Very Popular.

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—The Nationalist convention resumed its sessions today, John Redmond presiding. After resolutions had been adopted, amending the constitution of the United Irish League and making the Nationalist convention an annual fixture, Mr. William O'Brien made himself more popular with the delegates by moving a strongly worded resolution in favor of the abolition of landlordism in Ireland and the transfer of the soil to the occupancy of the proprietors.

Ireland's struggle, he declared, should continue unceasing until the landlords were forced to abandon their present intolerable system of dual control. One branch of the Irish League, continued Mr. O'Brien, will devote its time to bringing to the doors of landlords, land grabbers and their castle allies the inconvenience of landlordism.

The resolution was adopted amid the utmost enthusiasm.

VICTORY FOR O'BRIEN.

Regarded Now as the Real Leader of Irish Nationalism.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The newspapers regard yesterday's Nationalist convention at Dublin as a remarkable victory for William O'Brien, but they comment at length on the turbulent scenes. The Times thinks Mr. Redmond must regret the candor of his opening speech, wherein he warned the audience that if the proceedings ended in a spectacle of rancor and disorder the evil effects would continue for a life-time.

The Daily Chronicle, always sympathetic with Ireland and Home Rule, says: "How long will the tongues of their own delegates be the greatest stumbling-block the Irish have to overcome in their struggle for Home Rule? How long will Nationalist meetings continue to furnish the detractors of Ireland with weighty arguments for frustrating reasonable hopes?"

The Daily News says: "Mr. O'Brien must henceforth be the real leader of Irish nationalism, and his formal adoption cannot be long delayed. If Mr. Redmond is re-elected Parliamentary chairman next session, it will simply be as an instrument and puppet of Mr. O'Brien. Of his fervent patriotism in the Irish sense, there can be no doubt. He is a generous, single-minded enthusiast, but his sagacity is less obvious."

M'KINLEY'S PLURALITY 143,606.

Only Four New York Counties Gave Majorities for Bryan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The state board of canvassers met today and canvassed the vote cast last November. Only four of the 60 counties gave majorities for Bryan—New York, Queens, Richmond and Schoharie.

Following are the totals for President: Republican, McKinley, 821,032; Democrat, Bryan, 678,386; Social Labor, Maloney, 12,622; Prohibition, Wooley, 22,043; Social Democrat, Debs, 12,669. McKinley's plurality, 143,606. The plurality of Odell, Republican, for governor, was 111,126.

Oriental Goods for the Holidays.

Just the kind of presents for those looking for odd and peculiar gifts.

Brass Goods, Bronze, Lacquer, Cloissonne and China in endless variety,

Goods direct from China, Japan, India and Turkey.

Kazanjian & Co.,

140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Second Edition.

IN GALA ATTIRE.

National Capital Celebrating Its Centennial.

Reception by the President to the State Governors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The national capital is in gala attire today, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the seat of federal government at Washington. All business, public and private, is suspended, while the President and his cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives, the federal judiciary, the governors of many states and a great concourse of citizens and visitors joined in the elaborate festivities of the day. One hundred years ago the transfer of the seat of government was made from Philadelphia to Washington, and the site previously selected by President Washington was taken possession of by the various branches of government, President and Mrs. Adams driving over from Philadelphia, and the Senate and House holding their sessions here for the first time. For months Washington has been preparing for a fitting commemoration of this interesting historical event, and the celebration today is designed to bring out the development which a century has brought forth both in the capital and in the nation.

From an early hour today the streets were filled with an eager and expectant throng. Pennsylvania avenue was a blaze of color from end to end, the business houses being hung with bunting, flags and patriotic devices. The great public buildings added their share to the brilliancy of the spectacle. From the front of the Treasury radiated an enormous sunburst of red, white and blue. Further on the War, State and Navy Departments, and the department of justice were resplendent in the national colors. At the other end of Pennsylvania avenue the massive front of the capitol was hung with long streamers, and from the dome fluttered a myriad of flags, while the front of the huge Postoffice Department was covered with the national colors.

The program of the day began with a reception at 10 o'clock by President McKinley and members of his cabinet to the governors of the states and territories at the executive mansion. This was followed by the unveiling in the East room of the model of the proposed enlarged executive mansion, which is to be a lasting memorial of today's celebration.

The events of the day were a parade from the White House to the capitol, participated in by the President and other dignitaries and visiting and district militia, and joint exercises by the Senate and House in the hall of representatives. Tonight a reception will be tendered the governors of the states and territories at the Corcoran gallery of art.

The exercises of the day opened at 10:30 o'clock with a reception at the executive mansion given to the President, the governors of states and territories, their ladies and the members of their staffs. The East room, the Red, Green and Blue parlors, the corridors and staircases had been tastefully decorated with flowers and foliage plants in great numbers and presented a spectacle of rare beauty. The distinguished guests began to arrive before 10 o'clock and half an hour later all the large public rooms were comfortably filled, the brilliant uniforms of the staff officers adding much to the spectacular effect of the scene.

At just 10:30 o'clock the President descended the west stairway, with Secretary Hay at his side. Immediately following were the other members of the cabinet, walking two and two, the only absentee being Attorney General Griggs. As the President and party entered the west corridor the Marine Band orchestra in dress uniform struck up "Hail to the Chief." Governor Roosevelt of New York, who had been spending an hour with the President in the library on the second floor, came down a few minutes later and joined the other governors in the Red parlor. As the orchestra struck up the inspiring strains of "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" the reception began, the presentations being made by Colonel Bingham, U. S. A. Following is a list of the governors present:

G. W. Atkinson, West Virginia; D. W. Bloxham, Florida, (represented by Colonel F. Q. Brown); C. M. Barnes, Oklahoma; D. W. Jones, Arkansas; J. A. Mount, Indiana; O. S. Thomas, Colorado; E. W. Tunnel, Delaware; D. M. Shaw, Iowa; Llewellyn Powers, Maine; F. W. Rollins, New Hampshire; F. M. Voorhees, New Jersey; J. H. Tyler, Virginia; M. A. Otero, New Mexico; F. Stonenberg, Idaho; Stone, Pennsylvania; E. Scofield, Wisconsin; D. L. Russell, North Carolina; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; A. E. Lee, South Dakota; N. C. Murphy, Arizona; William Gregory, Rhode Island; J. W. Smith, Maryland; W. M. Crane, Massachusetts; W. W. Heard, Louisiana. Governor Stephens of Missouri was represented by Governor-elect Dockery and the present lieutenant governor, and Governor Stickney of Vermont by Adjutant General W. H. Gilmore. Ex-Governor Benton McMillan of Tennessee, who had come on to attend the celebration, received a telegram this morning announcing the death of his father in Kentucky, and after paying his respects to the President left on the first train for home.

Colonel Theodore A. Bingham, U. S. A., superintendent of public buildings and grounds, gave an interesting account of the plans for the enlargement of the executive mansion. Of all the records he had been able to find of extensions, Colonel Bingham said, that prepared under the supervision of the late Mrs. Harrison came nearest to fulfilling certain guiding principles considered as necessary to be followed in any design for an extension, not only on account of their own propriety but to meet the views of the great majority of the American people. Mrs. Harrison's plan, he said, consists, in a word, of buildings about the size of the present house, one on the east side and one on the west side of the White House grounds, connected to the present mansion by curved wings, the quadrangle being completed by rebuilding the conservatories at the south end of the grounds.

This plan leaves the present mansion unchanged; not an outer door or window of a room is closed, the extensions beginning on the prolongations of the main corridors. Architectural harmony has been preserved. Careful but not final estimate on the extension proposed, Colonel Bingham said, amount to $1,100,000, including partial furnishings.

President B. B. F. Macfarlane of the board of district commissioners reviewed the historical development of the District of Columbia. Commenting on its form of government, he said: "Although many good citizens have regretted that in the national capital taxation without representation is the principle of government, it is generally admitted that for the District of Columbia the present form of government is the best possible."

Governor Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa had for his subject "The Development of the States During the Century 1800-1900." Governor Shaw said that the close of the most remarkable century in the flight of time finds Americans the best housed, the best fed, the best clothed, the best educated, the best churched, the most profitably employed and the happiest because the most hopeful of any people at any time or under any sky. Marvelous are the pages of their history; unprecedented and unparalleled the records of their deeds.

Destiny or man's wisdom, call it which you will, has placed both Asia and the islands of the sea under American tuition, and has made the flag of freedom the harbinger of better things to 8,000,000,000 people, the natural distributing point whose more than $2,500,000,000 commerce is under the sovereignty of the United States.

Surely the future is big with possibilities. To be a parent and responsible for the development and education of the baby in the cradle is a great charge; to be of the faculty of a university with 1,000 students is quite enough to make one thoughtful and serious, but to be a citizen of the United States, commanded to instruct a strange and ancient people in things new and in ways righteous and in acts honorable, and to be answerable to the world and God for results should inspire not pride, but humility, and should demand of the least of all the exercise of greatest wisdom.

The weather was ideal for the outdoor features of the celebration, with clear sky, bright sun and invigorating air. Throughout the morning the crowds surged in the down-town districts, seeking points of vantage along the line of march of the parade. As Congress had declared the day a national holiday for the District, the city presented a holiday aspect, departments, stores and schools being closed, thus permitting the public to turn out en masse.

Along Pennsylvania avenue the curbs were roped off to keep the throngs from overflowing to the street, and the street cars were stopped shortly after noon to give an unbroken right of way to the marchers. During the early hours there was the sound of bands as the Virginia state troops and those from other sections arrived to take part in the procession. The United States artillery and cavalry marched from Fort Myer and the arsenal, while the marine barracks and the navy yard contributed their share of blue jackets and marines. All the various organizations converged toward the Treasury, where the head of the procession rested until the President and cabinet were ready to take carriages for the Capitol.

The great public spectacle of the day was the parade and escort of the President to the east front of the Capitol, where he reviewed the marching thousands. At the head of the parade rode Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles, chief marshal, in full uniform. His staff included Brigadier General Breckenridge and many other prominent officers, mounted and in uniform, presenting a brilliant appearance. The military forces participating included the Second artillery, Lieutenant Colonel Myrick commanding, and three battalions of artillery from other regiments. The Fifth United States cavalry acted as immediate escort of the President, under Colonel William A. Rafferty. As the President appeared the cavalry salute was given and the troopers wheeled in column of platoons and swept down the avenue toward the Capitol. With the President were the various members of his cabinet in carriages. Then came the National Guard of the District of Columbia, three regiments strong, Brigadier General Parrien commanding.

Vying with the Presidential party in the interest excited was the notable procession of governors of the states and territories, with their staffs and military escorts. This gave a touch of individual interest to the people from many states, and the chief executives were warmly welcomed all along the line of march. The governors marched in the order of the admission of the states to the Union, Governor Tunnel of Delaware coming first.

Following the governors came the Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish war veterans, the Old Guards, and specially invited guests.

The parade moved down Pennsylvania avenue between two densely packed masses of humanity. As the parade reached the Capitol it swung northward to C street and Delaware avenue, to the broad plaza on the east front. The carriages of the President and his cabinet moved ahead and took position on a reviewing stand directly at the easterly entrance of the Capitol. On the stand with the President and his official family were members of the Senate and House and other prominent men. At the close of the review the various organizations departed, the Fifth cavalry remaining to escort the President to the White House.

The review was followed by an impressive gathering of the President and cabinet, the members of the Senate and House and the judges of the Supreme Court in the hall of the House of Representatives, where joint exercises were held commemorating the day. Speaker Henderson called the assemblage to order and Senator Frye, president pro tem of the Senate, presided over the proceedings. The program here included the following addresses:

"Transfer of the National Capital from Philadelphia," by Representative Richardson of Tennessee; "Establishment of the Seat of Government at the District of Columbia," by Representative Payne of New York; "History of the First Century of the National Capital," by Senator McComas of Maryland, "The Future of the United States and its Capital," by Senator Daniel of Virginia; Historical oration by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts.

The evening ceremonies will include a reception in honor of the governors of the states and territories at the Corcoran gallery of art, at which the President and cabinet and representatives of all classes of public and private life will be present.

New Courses in Foreign Mission Study.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 12.—The faculty of the Hartford Theological Seminary announced an important expansion in foreign missions study this year, there being nearly 30 new courses. The sum of $25,000 has been offered toward the founding of a Charles M. Lamson missionary fund, on condition that another $25,000 shall be raised.

ALL AGREE.

Negotiations of the Powers End Satisfactorily.

Clause Declaring Demands Irrevocable Eliminated.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The negotiations of the powers in regard to the joint China note were concluded satisfactorily yesterday, all agreeing to the conditions identically as outlined by Count Von Buelow, the imperial chancellor of Germany, November 10, with the exception of the introductory clause, saying the demands are irrevocable, which is eliminated.

FRENCH BROKE THEIR AGREEMENT

Story in Detail of the International Expedition to Pao Ting Fu.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

TIEN TSIN, November 5.—The international expedition to Pao Ting Fu, by some deemed to be a necessary tactical movement, in quest of the unfortunate Green family, after repeated postponements has at length become a part of the history of the "yellow terror" of 1900. Lack of transport facilities on the part of the Germans delayed the movement until October 12, when from Pekin and Tien Tsin there started simultaneously three columns to accomplish what should have and what would have been done at least a month previously had the British commanding officer at Tien Tsin been allowed to move when ready to do so.

The Tien Tsin columns were commanded by General Bacllond of the French army and Major General Lorne-Campbell, the former taking a direct route to the north of the waterway to Pao Ting Fu, and the latter a more circuitous route to the south of the same. General Bacllond owed his command to somewhat peculiar circumstances. News had been received that the French column was already moving to Pao Ting Fu independently and alone. To frustrate this action, the command of the Tien Tsin columns was offered to General Bacllond, and accepted on the distinct understanding that the French column alluded to be halted until the arrival of the allies, when, on reaching their destination, they would be commanded by General Sir Alfred Gaselee, in charge of the column from Pekin. The commands of General Bacllond and General Campbell consisted of German and Italian troops and British Indian troops, with a battery of Royal Horse artillery, a small number of the Australian contingent, and a battery of two pompom guns.

Accompanying Campbell's command, the route lay southwest through Tu Lui, destroyed by the troops a month previously, to the walled city of Wen An Sien, in the vicinity of which it was claimed that the Chinese imperial troops had dispersed the Boxers some five days before our arrival, inflicting heavy losses. At Ma Chou, a small walled city, October 17 General Campbell received a letter from General Bacllond, stating that the French had occupied Pao Ting Fu on the thirteenth without opposition, having anticipated the action of the allies and broken the promise that they would await other commands.

October 18 Yien Chou Hsien was reached, which is a walled city of some pretensions, evidently prosperous and a centre of the rich agricultural district. The nineteenth the rear guard of the column while leaving the city, having been delayed by baggage transport, was treated to a somewhat hostile demonstration. About 100 of the townspeople gathered about them, one man endeavoring to incite the crowd to action. This would-be leader was somewhat severely handled, and the guard moved out without further annoyance. After a most disagreeable march on the twentieth, through a dust storm of unwonted severity, ending in a blizzard of rain and sleet, rendering the going heavy and dangerous, Pao Ting Fu was reached October 21 after a march of 130 miles through a country which but for an exceptionally dry season would have been absolutely impassable, many miles of the route being described on the Chinese and foreign maps as lakes and marshes.

SOLD CIGARETTES TO MINORS.

Proprietors of Fall River Candy Stores Convicted and Sentenced.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 12.—Before Judge McDonough, in the district court this morning, 11 proprietors of variety and candy stores were arraigned on charges of selling cigarettes to minors in violation of the law. In one instance a sale of snuff was alleged. There were several counts against each defendant. A vigorous defense was made in each case, but all the parties were found guilty.

Ellen McBride, Hope street; Mary Brown, Fountain street; Sarah Ostroff, Ferry street; Thomas Honan, Ferry street; Mary Burgess, Fountain street; Sarah A. Whalen, Columbia street; Marianno Raposa, William street; Patrick Kennedy, Division street, were fined $15 each on one complaint and costs on two or three other complaints. Salem Joseph, Eagle street was discharged, while John L. T. Boomer, Ferry street, was fined costs, and the case of Owen Eagan, Mulberry street, was continued to December 20.

These cases are the sequel to the vigorous measures recently taken by the police department to convict dealers selling cigarettes and other forms of tobacco to minors, especially to school children, among whom the habit has existed to an alarming extent lately.

Royal Canadains Finally Sail for Home.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12.—British steamer Lake Champlain, which sailed hence this morning for Halifax, had on board Companies A, B and I of the Royal Canadian regiment, forming the contingent which has been in England for about a fortnight on its way home from South Africa.

COMMERFORD,

TAILOR,

218 THAMES ST.

Egyptian Deities

—AND—

Nestor Cigarettes.

Waldorf-Astoria Imported Cigars.

J. D. Richardson & Co.,

305 Thames St., Opp. Postoffice.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Investment Securities.

Allow Interest on All Deposits.

Private Wire Service.

E. L. Doucette & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS.

OUTLOOK BAD.

All Fixers in Cloth Mills May be Called Out.

New Bedford Strike Becoming a Battle Against the Unions.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 12.—The strike situation today has assumed an alarming phase, for at a meeting of the executive committee of the Loom Fixers' Union last evening the subject of calling out all the fixers in the cloth mills was considered. At a special meeting of the Fixers' Union, to be held Friday evening, this matter will be more thoroughly discussed.

The situation briefly put is this: The operatives feel that the present strike has simmered down to a battle against the different unions. They are very bitter in their denunciation of all who are opposed to them in this contest. The failure of the state board of arbitration to bring about a conference has been freely commented on, and at the two meetings held this morning matters were spoken of in plain English which could not be mistaken.

This forenoon four of the strikers were summoned before Chief of Police Mason. When asked for information on this matter, the chief stated to a representative of the Associated Press that having received complaints that the four individuals in question had been guilty yesterday noon of yelling "scab" to certain operatives going to work, he had sent for the parties, with a view of giving them a lesson and informing them that if such conduct is again heard of they will be brought before the court.

Meetings were held by both the weavers and fixers—at that of the weavers stirring speeches were heard, urging all to unite in an effort to get all weavers in the Acushnet and Hathaway mills to strike. Several women were added to the strike committee.

TRIPPED BY A BURGLAR.

General Alger Badly Shaken and Loses His Silverware.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—General Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, was quite badly shaken up early today by a burglar in his home on West Fort street. He was awakened by some one prowling about on the first floor, and started down stairs to investigate. Just as he reached the foot of the stairs he ran into a burglar, who tripped him up, the general falling heavily. When General Alger recovered himself after the fall he began an investigation, which showed that $300 worth of silverware had been taken by the thief or thieves, who escaped through a window immediately after discovery.

Railroad Opened by the Swedish Crown Prince.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 12.—The Orobro-Kyjbo railroad was formally opened today by Crown Prince Gustaf.

Our Raglan

As it is constructed is perhaps the most distinguished looking and comfortable overgarment that a man can wear.

The Lines are graceful and artistic.

There is an agreeable roominess about this coat that makes the wearing of it a real comfort, and banishes the prejudice that some men have against long coats, because they interfere with rapid walking. You can walk as fast and as far as you like when you wear one of our Raglans.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

ALL MUST BE VACCINATED.

New York Health Department Guarding Against Small Pox.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—In consequence of the cases of small pox which have occurred in this city lately the demand for vaccine virus by physicians to use in their private practice exceeds all demands in previous years.

The corps of vaccinators sent out by the health department has been increased and the scope of their labors widened. After today they will visit the better class of apartment houses and private dwellings up town, and satisfactory proof must be presented to them that the necessary precaution has been taken. If it has not, they will take it themselves. It is estimated that by the end of this week more than 1,000,000 persons will have been vaccinated in the borough of Manhattan alone.

To Run on Full Time Until August.

NORTH VASSALBORO, Me., Dec. 12.—The North Vassalboro woolen mills, the largest in the state, which have been running on short time for several months, have received orders which will insure steady employment at full time for 400 men and women until next August. The carding and spinning rooms will commence on the new orders at once and will run night and day. When work is under way 100 looms will be operated.

Established the First Telegraphic System in South America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Robert T. Tighe, who established the first telegraphic system in South America, is dead at his home here. He was born in Dublin. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Fortieth New York regiment. In 1866 he entered the employ of Adrian C. Morse and went to Chili and Peru, where he established telegraphic systems. For 18 years he had been superintendent of a large building.

Roger & Callet's

Handkerchief Extracts

IN FANCY BOXES.

Powell's Superior Toilet Cologne.

—AT—

Powell's Drug Store,

COR. PELHAM AND THAMES STREETS.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers

—OF—

Fine Furniture.

Upholstering In all Its Branches.

91 John St.

This Morning's News.

HAZING TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Congressional Inquiry Into the West Point Affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—In the House today Chairman Hull of the military affairs committee reported back from that committee the following substitute for the Driggs resolution for an investigation of the alleged "hazing" of Oscar L. Booz at West Point:

Whereas, it is alleged in the newspapers that Oscar L. Booz of Bristol, Penn., formerly a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, died at his home from injuries purported to have been the result of hazing inflicted upon him by certain unknown cadets of the said Military Academy; and

Whereas, the Secretary of War is now making investigations of the facts; therefore

Resolved, That said Secretary be requested to report the result of such investigation to the House of Representatives, together with such recommendation as he may see fit to make.

The report of Secretary Root, together with that of Superintendent Mills, is attached to the resolution.

The presentation of the resolution and the reading of the reports of the Secretary of War and Colonel Mills aroused great interest.

Mr. Driggs of New Yoork, the author of the original resolution, protested vigorously against the adoption of the substitute, as it did not include provision for an investigation of the general subject of hazing at West Point, with a view to putting a permanent stop to such practices. He declared that the practice of infamously hazing "plebs" at West Point was notorious. He cited the case of Whittaker, who was hazed in 1880, and whose case led to a Congressional investigation. Mr. Driggs declared that he would be in favor of abolishing the Academy if these brutal practices could not be stopped.

Mr. Wanger of Pennsylvania, who appointed Cadet Booz, spoke in favor of a Congressional investigation. He was not opposed to receiving any information the Secretary of War had on the subject or to the proposed inquiry by the War Department, but he insisted that only a Congressional inquiry would satisfy the country. Such an investigation would bring out the facts and lead to action which would forever prevent cadets from becoming the victims of hazing in the future.

Mr. Wanger said that at the proper time he would offer a substitute for the committee's resolution providing for an investigation by a special committee of five members of the House, who should have the power to send for persons and papers, and, if necessary, proceed to West Point, and that the committee should report within 60 days.

In concluding the debate Mr. Hull said he had little faith in Congressional investigations; that of the War Department, he thought, would be much more searching. It was erroneous to believe that the army was interested in shielding West Point, and he told what had been done in the last five years to stop hazing.

"If the charges of hazing should be proved," said Mr. Hull, "and the War Department does not take steps to dismiss the guilty ones from the academy, Congress will."

The substitute was finally rejected and the Driggs resolution adopted. In pursuance of the same the Speaker appointed the following members to constitute the special committee to investigate the alleged "hazing" of Booz—Messrs. Marsh of Illinois, Wanger of Pennsylvania, Smith of Iowa and Driggs and Clayton of New York.

BOER WAR DENOUNCED.

Irish National Convention Adopts a Resolution.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—Several thousand delegates, representing county councils, borough corporations, district councils, branches of the United Irish League and kindred bodies, met today in national convention in the Dublin Rotunda, "to recreate the Irish party."

Mr. John Redmond presided. He said it was the "Parliament of the Irish people." Seventy-five Irish members of the House of Commons were present, and several priests were on the platform.

Mr. John Dillon proposed a resolution to the effect that the South African war was entered upon in pursuance of a conspiracy to deprive two free nations of their liberty, in the interests of capitalists and mine owners. He read letters from Boer generals, giving instances of the alleged brutality of British soldiers in South Africa, and also the death notice of a Boer boy of eight years in the camp at Port Elizabeth, whose father had refused to surrender, and whose home was blown up with dynamite. According to the notice, the child and his mother were deported hundreds of miles and fed upon pea soup. Mr. Dillon described the lad's death as "cowardly murder."

Intensely excited by Mr. Dillon's speech, the assembly broke forth into fierce cries and protests against the conduct of the war. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and the convention ordered it telegraphed to the president of the Afrikander bund.

William O'Brien introduced a resolution excluding Timothy M. Healy from the parliamentary party. While their differences are of a personal character, he urged that for the sake of unity Mr. Healy's exclusion was necessary.

Timothy Harrington, who was frequently interrupted, said that if the section of the delegates plunged Ireland back into the vortex of despair, future generations would curse the convention and those who participated in it.

Mr. Harrington, after the chairman had admonished the convention to give him a fair hearing, made a temperate appeal for harmony.

After other speeches, an amendment taking the bitterness out of the resolution was proposed by Father McNeece, but this was rejected overwhelmingly and Mr. O'Brien's resolution was adopted, only 25 hands showing against it.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

ATTACKS ON TAMMANY.

City Vigilance League's Anti-Vice Demonstration.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—What might be termed the first public demonstration in opposition to Tammany Hall was a meeting held at Cooper Union tonight, under the auspices of the City Vigilance League. Then the present administration was attacked, Charles S. Smith of the committee of 15 pronouncing it "rotten to the core."

Two thousand persons were present, the majority being men, and the speakers were vociferously applauded when Tammany and Richard Croker were arraigned for the prevalence of vice and crime.

Secretary McClintock read letters from Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Hutchins C. Bishop, Brigadier General George M. Smith, John S. Rhodes, Rev. Robert L. Padden and Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Rev. Thomas R. Slicer denounced Tammany Hall in his speech, and was followed by Adolph M. Radin, Ph. D., former Commissioner of Charities Faure and former Police Commissioner Moss. There will be a meeting of the sub-committee of the committee of 15 Thursday, when a call will be issued for a meeting of the committee of 15. Bishop Potter said he had been advised of a general co-operation with the reform movement on the part of the labor organizations and this he considered a most favorable note.

The committee of 100, which will give a big labor dinner New Year's evening at the Grand Central Palace, and start a movement for municipal and civic reform at Cooper Union January 15, reported today that it had invited Bishop Potter to speak at the dinner and announced that it was anxious to co-operate with the committee of 15. Bishop Potter said he was heartily in favor of such co-operation and would like to see labor men on the committee of 15.

What is intended to be a potent force in the crusade against vice, a new publication, the New York Vigilant, made its appearance today. Filled with hot shot for Tammany Hall and attacks upon city officials who are held responsible for existing conditions, the paper announces that it has come to stay until New York is delivered from corrupt, selfish and tyrannical rule. In explanation of its purpose and aims, the paper says:

"The New York Vigilant is a joint publication of the Society for the Prevention of Crime and the City Vigilance League. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst is one of its contributors, and, while his name does not appear among those in charge of the paper, it is believed that he will have considerable to do with its supervision."

The committee on publication which now has the management of the paper includes Frank Moss, who was counsel for the Mazet committee; George B. Clarke, Francis E. Leinber, a former assemblyman, and Harry H. Skinner.

It is declared that there is no paid service on the paper, but that officers for the two societies donate their time and efforts to its publication.

DEMOCRATS WIN IN BOSTON.

Elect the Machine Candidate for Street Commissioner.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.—The Democrats have again carried Boston, electing Hon. James A. Gallivan, the machine candidate for street commissioner, by a plurality of 812 over John P. Dore, who, though a Democrat, had the Republican nomination and also the endorsement of a large number of independent Democratic citizens, who refused to accept the candidate dictated for the party nomination by the co-called board of strategy. The latter, however, as the result shows, demonstrated its ability to carry its program of turning Mr. Dore out of office, after 18 years' service, in order to put into the position a more useful member of the younger element of the Democracy. The vote was: Gallivan, 35,050; Dore, 34,238; plurality for Gallivan, 812.

The total vote for street commissioner was 69,288, as against a total vote for the candidates for the same office a year ago of 70,570. This is about 61.81 per cent of the registration; last year 77.15 per cent of the registration was polled for street commissioner.

The board of aldermen next year will stand seven Democrats, six Republicans, the Republicans making a gain of one alderman.

The common council will stand: Democrats, 41; Republicans, 31. This is a gain of two councilmen for the Democrats, and the gain was made in ward 16.

The Public School Association elected five of its eight candidates. These were the four who also had the endorsement of the Republicans and the Independent Women Voters—Miss Barrows and Messrs. Bolster, Burrill and Vogel—and George A. O. Ernst, who had the indorsement of the Women Voters, and who came so near election last year.

The Democrats elected the other three of the eight chosen yesterday—Dr. William J. Gallivan, chairman of the board, and Messrs. Harkins and Sullivan, being successful without any but the Democratic party nomination.

Last year the Public School Association elected four of its candidates. Beside making a gain of one this year, the vote for its independent candidates increased considerably.

With the election of yesterday the Public School Association will have succeeded in choosing 10 persons in sympathy with the movement to the school board, out of a total of 24. There will be 15 members of the next school committee, however, elected as Democrats without the indorsement of any other party or body of voters.

SEVERAL SURPRISES.

Results of the Elections in Seventeen Massachusetts Cities.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 11.—In 17 Massachusetts cities, outside of Boston, elections were held yesterday, and the voters, as a rule, turned out in large numbers to register their choice for mayor and other municipal officers.

There is great rejoicing in Woburn, where the saloons of that city will be swept away as a result of yesterday's balloting there. A great effort was made to get into the no-license column, and success crowned the labors of those who fought for no-license and Mayor Davis. A third term for Mayor Davis is assured. He will be the first third-term mayor Woburn has ever had.

Charles S. Baxter, the Republican candidate for mayor of Medford, defeated his opponent, M. P. Dwyer, the Citizens' nominee, by a vote of almost two to one. Baxter carried every ward in the city. For common councilmen, where the only other contests occurred, the Republican candidates in wards 1, 2 and 6 were defeated. There was a slight increase in the vote for no-license.

Mayor Gould, the Republican candidate for mayor of Chelsea, had a close call yesterday, being re-elected but by a margin of only 67 votes. His chief opponent, Charles E. Rowe, candidate of the Citizens' party, carried three out of the five wards. The fight was waged on the question of a new high school-house. Mayor Gould secured authority from the legislature to borrow money for that purpose, and Mr. Rowe was pledged to petition the legislature for the repeal of the act, if elected, his supporters regarding the plan as extravagant. The no-license majority was reduced, there being a net loss of 96 votes.

There was no contest for mayor in Malden, Hon. Charles L. Dean being again chosen. The Socialists, for the first time, put up candidates for the city council, but they were hardly in the running. The majority for no-license was reduced from 1,248 to 781.

In Melrose the battle for mayor was an exciting one, John Larrabee, the Republican candidate, defeating Sidney H. Buttrick, candidate of the Municipal League, by a margin of only 49 votes.

In Newton this year there was an absence of contests, the only ones being for ward aldermen in wards 1, 2, 3 and 5. The Republicans elected all their candidates, Edward L. Pickard, who had no opposition, is the mayor-elect. As usual, the voters turned out strongly for no-license.

Mayor Charles C. Nichols of Everett was re-elected by a large majority, the only other candidates, those of the two Socialist parties, receiving barely 400 votes combined. The aldermanic fight was fairly close, there being 18 candidates for four seats. Of these, 10 received over 400 votes each. The winners were E. C. Ford, R. H. Jenkins, P. J. McCarren and C. O. Tukey. The no-license majority was about 200 less than last year, the vote being: No, 1,559; yes, 607.

By a largely increased plurality the Hon. Arthur B. Chapin, Republican candidate, was re-elected mayor of Holyoke. Aside from the big vote for Chapin, the notable feature was the victory of the Democrats in six ward contests. The city went for license by almost 1,000 votes, much more than usual, and the result in that particular furnished considerable of a surprise.

The expected happened in Somerville, where the Republican candidate, Hon. Edward Oliver, was chosen mayor, receiving 3,524 votes to 1,448 cast for his Democratic opponent, Henry C. Brine. All the Republican candidates for aldermen-at-large were elected, and the same is true of the candidates of that party for ward aldermen and school committee, except in ward 2, where two Democrats were re-elected. There was a gain for no-license.

Salem was given a big surprise in the election of John F. Hurley, who defeated Mayor Lattie, who was a candidate before the voters for re-election. The sidestreaking of the present mayor is attributed in part to a circular issued by the Municipal Record Association. The city declared for license.

Moses Brown, whose name was left off the official ballot, scored a victory in the Newburyport mayoralty contest by the smallest of margins—that of two votes. It was a triumph in this case for the sticker and the men who did the pasting are jubilant. The board of aldermen will have one member who is a Social Democrat. The city went for license by about the average majority.

The next mayor of Beverly will be former Representative Samuel Cole, who had a plurality of 429, and a majority of 253 votes, his chief opponent being Alderman Horace W. Woodberry. There were several surprises in the aldermanic and council fights.

The city voted no-license by the heaviest majority, 903 votes, since its incorporation. The eight-hour law for city employes was adopted.

The municipal election in Lowell resulted in a pronounced Democratic victory, the board of aldermen being changed from eight to one Republicans to eight to one Democrats; a gain of two for the Democrats was made in the board of overseers of the poor; the Republican chief of department of supplies will be succeeded by a Democrat, and a gain of one Democrat councilman was made.

The Democrats are very jubilant, and received the joyous news with the firing of bombs, the shooting of sky rockets and the burning of red fire.

For mayor, General C. A. R. Dimon, Democrat, won over Hon. George E. Putnam, Republican, and Solon W. Stevens, Citizens' League, by a plurality of 1899.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

A handsome new church is to be built on the present site of the historic edifice of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in Pawtucket, and at a meeting of the corporation last evening the choice of the building committee was ratified, and plans were adopted. The meeting was one of the most largely attended and important in the history of the parish. The architects were present and showed views of the proposed new church, interior, floor plans, etc. The amount pledged for the construction of the building has reached a total of about $41,000, and early in the spring the work of construction will be commenced and will be speedily pushed forward.

The Rhode Island Homeopathic Hospital has entered upon its last stage of usefulness, as a charitable institution, and its continuance or discontinuance at its present quarters in Providence remains to be decided at the annual meeting of the corporation, to be held Thursday afternoon in the rooms of the state board of commissioners in Providence. In all probability the hospital will be closed. At present no free patient is admitted to the institution, and none has been allowed to partake of the charity of the institution since November 30. On that day all the available funds for the free patient department were exhausted, and no further contribution for its continuance was forthcoming. Frank A. Sayles withdrew his support about that time, and since then the authorities have had no means for further prosecution of the work. It has been due largely to Mr. Sayles's generosity that the hospital has been administered so successfully for the past few years. His contributions have been of such a generous nature as to warrant its continuance till November, when his support ceased and the free department was suspended.

The small boy cannot restrain his desire to go skating or "running benders" until the thickness of the ice on the ponds is great enough to allow a fair margin of safety. In consequence of an uncontrollable desire to venture on thin ice covering the swamp south of Olneyville square, Providence, Leo Cunningham, only four years old, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday afternoon. The ice was not heavy enough to support even his light weight and he went into the murky water. He would have drowned but for the prompt action of persons who saw him venture on the ice, and anticipating what would occur were almost on their way to his relief before the accident happened. But the child was quite unconscious when taken from the water and conveyed to the home of his father. Physicians were hastily summoned and the little fellow was restored to consciousness.

The trailer car on one of the Bristol and Fall River trains jumped the track at the corner of South Main and College streets, Providence, yesterday, crashed into a horse and wagon, seriously injured two persons and smashed several panes of glass, where the horse was pushed through a window. One of the injured, William Merrill, was taken to the hospital with a sprained back, and the other, Mary Cross, lies at her home in bed under the care of a physician. Her left side is hurt and she may be injured internally.

The town council of Warren met Monday evening to consider the subject of improved railroad facilities between that town and the Union station in Providence. The council voted to confer with committees which should be appointed by the other towns of the county.

Mrs. Anna Sheldon Andrews of North Smithfield, who was 100 years old Sunday, July 8, of this year, is confined to her bed. She is in a feeble condition, and is not expected to recover.

At the annual meeting of the fire district of Jericho, last evening, the members of hose company No. 1, constituting the organized force of fire fighters of the village, sent in their resignations and disbanded the company. Before so doing they held an auction and a raffle of the inferior furnishings of the fire station, practically denuding the house of everything save tables and chairs. The piano with which the station was equipped is said to have been sold for 22 cents; it cost $65. The fire company disbanded because the town fathers a few months ago defeated the proposition to form a paid company. The village is now without any organized means of fighting fire.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Owing to the inclemency of the weather last evening there was only a fair attendance at the bazaar of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church held in the town hall. The room was prettily arranged. Not a little sport was had by the many who received letters at the postoffice and read them for the general amusement. The rummage table also afforded considerable fun. The fancy work was of excellent quality and sold for reasonable prices. In the centre of the hall a dining table was spread, where chicken salad, etc., were served, and at small tables set about in the ante-room one could be served with cake and ice cream. The home-made candies also sold readily. Music, instrumental and vocal, helped to fill up the evening. As the attendance was so much smaller than was anticipated it was decided to hold the bazaar this evening, there being still much fancy work, cake and candy on hand. A gypsy fortune teller was present which afforded much amusement.

Mrs. Abram A. Brown is spending a few days in Providence, having gone there to attend the funeral of her aunt, Mrs. Altana Chase, who is to be buried today.

Mrs. William J. Peckham is at the home of her mother, Mrs. Lionel H. Peabody, for a few days, being detained there by slight illness.

Mr. William Brugess and family moved into the cottage of Mr. Thomas Smith on Third Beach road Monday. They intend making their home here in the future.

Miss Georgianna Ray will close her cottage at Green End tomorrow and go to Boston for the winter, where she will be guest of her sister, Mrs. Atherton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Sherman are entertaining friends from out of town.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

There will be Christmas trees on Christmas eve at the Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Friends' Meeting house and the Christian Church. This will be the first one ever held in the Friends' church.

Mr. John Gerry of Boston has been in town on business connected with the new coaling station.

Mrs. Nicholas White of Providence is spending a week with Miss May Farrell.

Mrs. Robert M. Wyatt of Tiverton has been ill for a few days.

Miss Etta Sisson has gone to New York for a surgical operation, which will be performed by Dr. W. T. Bull.

On account of the storm last evening, the lecture by Chaplain W. G. Cassard at the Christian Church was postponed until tonight.

After a recent election out in Colorado, where they have woman suffrage, the tellers found a dozen cookery recipes in a ballot box, voted by mistake. There is no case on record, it is believed, where a man has voted a pool check or a poker chip.—[Pittsburg News.

Stops the Cough and Works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c.

"TEA three times a day" is the rule in Oriental countries. Lord Wolseley adopted this rule, gave his soldiers tea three times a day, and captured Tel-el-kebir. But that was "native" tea with its splendid stimulating power, and not the tea ordinarily bought in America. If you want the strength that fought at Tel-el-kebir, you can experience it by buying one of Chase & Sanborn's "Original Package" Teas. They are the choicest leaves from the best districts, hermetically sealed in lead forms and never opened between China and your kitchen.

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" TEAS.
ORLOFF (Formosa Oolong).
KOH-I-NOOR (Eng. Breakfast).
ORANGE PEKOE (India & Ceylon).

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(Exactly opposite our old one) and we are better equipped than ever to do your repair work. Call and get our winter prices. They are the lowest for good work. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

We will have the new Models very soon. See them before you buy elsewhere.

Telephone 425-5. C. C. & A. H. POPPLE, 115 Bellevue Ave.

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COVELL BLOCK, THAMES STREET,

AND ARE WELL STOCKED FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

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All sizes and prices; also the popular $1.00 Brownie Camera, and the Poco, Premo, Cyclone, Ray & Bullard Plate Cameras.

FILMS, PLATES, PAPERS, CARD MOUNTS, LANTERNS, PASTES, CHEMICALS AND ALL GOODS USED IN PHOTOGRAPHY.

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Dynamos from $4.50 upwards. Motors, Miniature Lamps, Arc Lights, Electric Candles, Bronzite Cells, all sizes, Dry Cells and other Electrical Supplies.

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Lenses and numerous other goods not to be found elsewhere in the city.

THE NEW ZONOPHONE.

The best talking machine on the market, from $12 to $25. The new Zonophone Records are a revelation in sound recording. Those who have old Graunophone Records I will give one Zonophone record, on payment of 25 cents and the old record. Zonophone Records, 50c. each.

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Over 167 Thames Street, Covell's Block.

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Complete assortment of family

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Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre, Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine WOOD.

Pinniger & Manchester

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Don't Waste Money

By throwing it in the fire. That's what you do when you use slaty, or coal with a large percentage of ashes and clinkers.

Don't buy any other Lehigh Coal but "JEDDO." You cannot equal it for steady heat, lasting qualities, and a very small percentage of ashes, and little or no clinkers.

A large load of fresh mined Jeddo Lehigh egg and furnace just discharged, by

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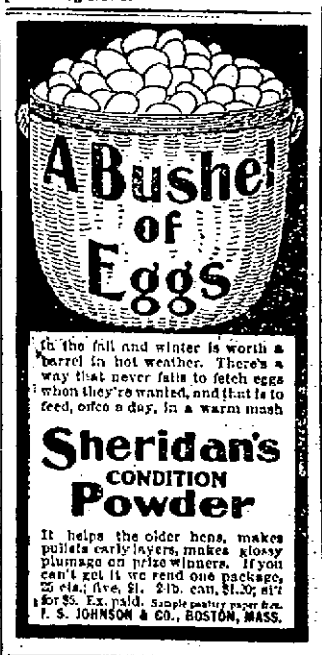

In the fall and winter is worth a barrel in hot weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to feed, once a day, in a warm mash

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It helps the older hens, makes pullets early layers, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it we send one package, 25 cts.; five, $1. 2-lb. can, $1.20; six for $5. Ex. paid. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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Metcalf's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Wright Sachets.

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Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

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DOWNING'S RUM AND QUININE.

For the Hair.

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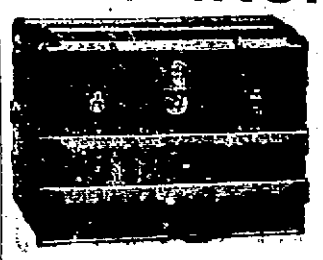

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Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. address Box 188.

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ARTIFICIAL STONE,

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Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars.

Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport.

WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

DEMOLISHING THE DEWEY ARCH.

How It Affected a Patriotic Citizen of the Green Mountain State.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The work of dismantling the Dewey arch goes on as rapidly as a rope and a line of laborers to pull on it can bring the large figures and groups in staff crumbling to the ground. The crowd which, always changing, stands looking on, waits in pleased expectancy, for either of two events: one is, of course, the fall of the goddess or naval man whose privilege it is at any given moment to be yanked to pieces; the other is the breaking of the rope. Cab drivers are obliged to pass in the shadow of the arch whip up and dash by; heavy barouches, in the corner of which is tucked away some timid woman, roll through the dangerous neighborhood with an unusual clatter of hoofs. The people who are watching chuckle and remark on the way the thing is being done, and sometimes they philosophize about the hidden meaning of the scene. The philosophers stay the longest.

Such a man was the stout, red-faced old gentleman who for several hours recently honored with his presence the space between the outer and inner doors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He talked to nearly every one who stopped at his side to look through the glass windows at the ragged framework patched with white, and the line of the rope, which, fastened to one of the figures up against the sky, slanted away to the group of men on the sidewalk, and lifted slowly as they pulled it taut.

"Yes," said the old gentleman, "I came all the way from Vermont, where I was born and raised, to take in the celebration. I ain't been here since till now, and I do say it gave me a queer feeling to find things in this shape."

The men were leaning back for a finishing pull on the long rope. Some eyes were fixed on them, others on the piece of statuary which, inch by inch, bulged out from the frame work. A man on top of the arch walked up and down motioning with his hands. The goddess for a moment hung fast. "Oh, go on. Pull, will you?" jawed the boss high in the air.

The men settled back. The rope parted noiselessly, the long ends twirling to the street. The men staggered back awkwardly; the crowd grinned, while the boss bawled inarticulately.

The old gentleman from Dewey's state did not laugh. He compressed his lips tightly and said: "It ain't decent. Look a here, young feller, you think I'm an old darned fool, don't you? Well, what's a Grand Army badge? Is it a piece of ribbon and a chunk of metal? No, you say, it's an emblem that commands respect for the old fellows that fought for their country. Well, what's the flag, our Stars and Stripes, but a rag of many colors, after all? No, you say, it's er sacred symbol of patriotism. If it got wore out you wouldn't throw it in the ragbag like an old shirt. What's this arch that his grateful feller citizens put up and made for Admiral Dewey, returning hero of Manila bay? Sticks and plaster? No, you say, of course not. It's a perishing monument to the courage of the American navy. It's wore out and it's got to go, you say—no offence intended. Well, if that's the case it oughter be taken down with some respect. Yanking figgers by the neck and bustin' 'em on the pavement before a whole mob of idiots who think it's funny is a pretty way to treat the admiral's badge of triumph. Don't it mean somethin' now? Well, then it oughter be taken down quietly in the night, or fenced in behind boards, or, or——"

Seeing a little group of amused faces looking up into his the old gentleman stopped. He had said his say. Perhaps he recognized the futility of saying anything at all.

"I was born and reared in Vermont," he repeated, "and up there we're still pretty proud of Dewey. Maybe, you don't agree with me. Well, I'm going into the bar-room back here for a spell and if any of you would like to drink to the old Green Mountain State I wish you'd come along, too."

CHRISTMAS MUSIC.

Novello, Ewer & Co. have put out several good anthems for Christmas use, notable among them being one by Horatio W. Parker, "Calm on the Listening Ear of Night," the arrangement of which is for soprano or tenor solo, and mixed quartet, with obligato. It will meet much favor, as must also "The Story of the Advent of Jesus" by Sir John Stainer. The names of both composers are promise of something good. As its title shows, the latter selection is more particularly for Advent, and is really a succession of hymns in carol form, covering "The Advent of Jesus before His Incarnation" (to create and to illuminate mankind); "The Advent of Jesus at His Incarnation" (to save and to elevate mankind); "The Advent of Jesus since His Incarnation" (to attract and to nourish mankind); "The Advent of Jesus to receive the Fruits of His Incarnation" (to judge and to claim mankind).

"Hark, the Glad Sound" is a short, full anthem for Christmastide, set to Dr. Doddridge's well known hymn by Myles B. Foster, who has written some excellent church music. It contains an effective unison passage for tenors and basses and a short soprano solo.

"Come, ye lofty," by H. Elliot Button, and "The People that Walked in Darkness" by Charles F. Bowes, are also new publications for Christmas.

Following the later custom, Novello, Ewer & Co.'s Christmas music is collected in one small catalogue, making a ready reference book for choir masters.

EXPANSION AT THE RATE OF THIRTY ACRES A MINUTE.

While reading daily about and listening to talks on "expansion," few realize what the expansion of the territory of the United States has been during the 117 years that have elapsed since Great Britain, by the treaty of 1783, recognized our sovereignty over the land we claimed north of the Spanish and east of the French possessions. During all those years we have expanded at the rate of 30 acres of land for each minute.

Our 3,000,000 of inhabitants started in 1783 with 558,679,360 acres of land, which satisfied them for 20 years. Then, in 1803, under an agreement with France, they consummated the Louisiana purchase, and more than doubted our territory by adding to it the 745,103,360 acres that reach from the Mississippi to the Pacific, including the mighty expanse of plain and mountain that falls into prairie slopes, dropping to the great river, extending from Canada to the northern lines of California, Nevada and Utah, embracing nearly all Colorado and including parts of Kansas and the Indian Territory.

Sixteen years passed, and in 1819 we received Florida from Spain. It included what are now southern portions of Alabama and Mississippi, and added to the Union 45,719,680 acres. Then, in 1845, came the annexation of Texas, with 176,247,040 acres. Three years afterward we had the Mexican cession of 460,503,840 acres, that gave us the rich state of California, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma.

To all of this was added Alaska, in 1867, with its 383,046,720 acres, and on top of this, more recently, came the Philippines, Porto Rico, Tutuila, Guam and Hawaii—partly as a result of the Spanish war—adding 18,402,160 acres.

All these make 1,903,772,800 acres after the treaty of 1783. Since then there have been 61,495,200 minutes, which, divided into the number of acres, gives 30 and a large fraction of an acre for each minute. During these 117 years the population of the expanding territory has grown from 3,000,000 to 84,522,020, which is an increase of four inhabitants for each three minutes.

GOWN OF BLACK NET.

Today's picture shows an evening gown of black spangled and beaded net over black or colored silk. The net skirt has a small ruche of black mousseline de soie around the foot. The bodice has a slight blouse effect in front and is cut with a square decolletage before and at the back. The sleeves, which descend as far as the elbow, consist of three puffs separated by bands of black velvet ribbon tied in a bow at the outside of the arm. The belt is of black velvet. The black velvet hat is trimmed with a long white ostrich plume and a jeweled buckle.

The plaits which now appear at the back of the skirt are usually stitched down for several inches, although for

EVENING GOWN.

transparent goods free plaits and gathers are readily employed. The general effect of skirts is still clinging, defining the form very clearly, but there is a slight increase of fullness at the foot and back. The circular flounce continues to be a resort for gaining amplitude at the edge, while the upper part remains close. Plaited flounces are also used for silks and thin materials.

Plain, flat skirts are made in one with the lining—that is, have the lining attached throughout—but plaited and full skirts are made over a separate lining or drop skirt, the latter being plain except at the foot, where it is finished by a circular flounce or a plaiting or perhaps several plaitings to sustain the outer skirt and prevent it from falling in too much around the ankles.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

Men make laws, women the manners.—[Gilbert.

Breakfast.
Preserved Figs and Cream.
Breakfast Food.
Lamb Chops, Breaded.
French Fried Potatoes.
Flannel Cakes. Raised Biscuit.
Breakfast Tea.

Luncheon.
Mutton and Tomato Rice.
Macedoine Salad. Popovers.
Marshmallow Chocolate Cakes.
Tea.

Dinner.
Puree of Bean.
Braised Tongue with Mushrooms.
Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Carrots.
Pickled Peaches.
Pineapple, Bavarian Cream.
Nuts. Raisins.
Black Coffee.

Marshmallow Chocolate Cakes. Cream half a cupful of butter; add a quarter of a cupful of cocoa, the beaten yolks of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and half a cupful of ice water; then the beaten whites of the eggs and one and a quarter cupfuls of flour in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in little round patty tins and ice with boiled icing to which eight dissolved marshmallows have been added.

BUCHANAN, MICH., May 22.
Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—My mamma has been a great coffee drinker and has found it very injurious. Having used several packages of your GRAIN-O, the drink that takes the place of coffee, she finds it much better for herself and for my children to drink. She has given up coffee drinking entirely. We use a package every week. I am ten years old.
Yours respectfully, FANNIE WILLIAMS.

OPEN THE DOOR OF YOUR HEART.

[Moses Gage Sibley, in Boston Transcript].

Open the door of your heart, my lad,
To the angels of love and truth,
When the world is full of unnumbered joys
In the beautiful dawn of youth;
Casting aside all the things that mar,
Saying to wrong, depart,
To the voices of hope that are calling you
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my lass,
To the things that shall abide,
To the holy thoughts that lift your soul
Like the stars at eventide;
All of the fadeless flowers that bloom
In the realms of song and art
Are yours if you'll only give them room,
Open the door of your heart.

Open the door of your heart, my friend,
Heedless of class or creed,
When you hear the cry of a brother's voice,
The sob of a child in need;
To the shining heaven that o'er you bends
You need no map or chart,
But only the love the Master gave
Open the door of your heart.

FANCIES.

"What is 'youthful enthusiasm,' pa?"

"Thinking that you know more than your father, my son."—[Brooklyn Life.

Fair Helen—I hear you have a secret.

Fair Grace—Well, I did have one, but it wouldn't keep.—[Syracuse Herald.

She—Do you love me very much?

He—Dearly.

She—And would you die for me?

He—hardly; mine is an undying love.—[Gaiety.

"I can put up with it no longer, madam; I leave the house forever; you will not see me again until the last day."

"And let it be well along in the afternoon, dear."—[Life.

Milly—But how do you know she is married; did you see her wedding ring?

Flossie—Oh, no. I just mentioned the word "cook," and her eyes lit up in a minute, and I knew.—[Brooklyn Life.

Tommy—Paw, what is tact?

Mr. Figg—Tact, my son, is what a man has not if he talks about his mother's fine cooking just after his wife has picked up the stove-lid-lifter by the hot end.—[Indianapolis Press.

"Had a row over at your house last night, didn't you, old man?"

"Oh, no, not at all. Why do you ask?"

"Thought I heard a commotion."

"Ah, I see. You heard my wife inquiring why I came home so late. That was all, I assure you."—[Pick-Me-Up.

"What is the cause of this long and pensive silence?" asked a patriarch of the tribe.

"I am trying to reach a decision on a very difficult question," returned the barbarian. "I have been looking over these instruments of perpetual torture—tight patent leather shoes, high collars and starched shirts. I am trying to make up my mind whether I would rather be civilized or shot."—[Washington Star.

PERSONALS.

....The will of George R. Berry, who died in Baltimore in 1899, has been broken on the ground of the insanity of the testator. It bequeathed about $20,000 to the Woman's College of Baltimore.

....As Governor-elect Hunn of Delaware is a member of the Society of Friends, he will not take the oath of office on an old Latin Bible, as has been customary, but will make affirmation with uplifted hand.

....Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson has sold his ranch in Barber county, Kan., and will buy one in the far West. Barber county was becoming too crowded for him. Next year he will travel for a Kansas City commission house in which he is interested.

....By the will of the late Andrew Sharpe of Lawrence, Mass., $7,000 is bequeathed to Baptist institutions, including $5,000 to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and $1,000 to the Newton Theological Seminary, to establish a "Sharpe scholarship."

....Dr. Edward Everett Hale has recently given the Semitic museum at Harvard a collection of about 300 Egyptian antiquities, consisting of bronze, stone and terra cotta statuettes, vases and lamps collected by his brother, Charles Hale, while a consul in Egypt.

....Edinburgh University is to lose its octogenarian president. Sir William Muir, who is 81, will retire before the new century is many months old. His public service goes back to the Indian mutiny, through which he was in charge of the intelligence department of Agra. He began life in the service of the East India Company, and rose step by step until he became a member of the governor general's council. He has been minister of finance in India, and a member of the Council of India which sits in Whitehall.

....An old legal paper has been unearthed in the prothonotary's office in Wilkesbarre, Penn. It was an affidavit of defense prepared by the late Jay Gould, in his handwriting, and bears date of 1873. Gould was then in the tanning business at Gouldsboro, and had difficulty with his creditors. In his defense he claimed he had built the largest tannery in the world, and instead of being hounded by his creditors he thought he should receive encouragement for developing the resources of the country.

WET WEATHER COSTUMES.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Rainy weather gowns now require a good deal of attention, although there has never been a season for years when women invested in mackintoshes to the extent they have this autumn, probably because the mackintoshes are smarter garments than they were, being made on the lines of the long coats. Some women never wear a mackintosh, and prefer instead to hire a costume intended solely for bad weather. A good model for such a gown as this is made of the rough cheviot, and has a close-fitting skirt with an attached flounce short enough to clear the ground. The waist is in blouse shape, with two wide plaits, and a very narrow waistcoat of white cloth or, better still, red cloth, with small gold buttons. This waist is really a jacket, and is intended to be worn over the dress waist. The hat is of the same material as the gown, with a long stiff feather than cannot be injured by wind or weather.

The long cloaks are most graceful this season, and much fuller than they were. They all fit well over the shoulders, but have considerable flare, and there is always some trimming around the shoulders, either a capuchin hood or two, or three capes that cover the shoulders well. In front the cloak is fastened at the throat, generally with some pretty clasp, and there are revers of velvet or fur and a turned-down collar of the same material.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?
This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

SHOES WHICH ARE POPULAR.

Marked Individualism of the Footwear of the Day.

[Boston Transcript.]

Freak styles in footwear have ceased to be popular or profitable, so Lynn shoe manufacturers claim. The lesson taught by the "Piccadilly" or "razor toe" fad was too severe to be soon forgotten. There will be but very few changes in styles requiring new lasts this season, although gradual modifications in the styles are taking place all the time in most of the factories. The round toe, which is now almost universal, has been in favor for nearly four years, and there is no indication of its being supplanted for many years to come.

While there are no radical changes in styles there has not been a time in the history of the trade when individualism contributed so much to success in the shoe business as it does today. Of the 200 manufacturers of Lynn the firms have compelled the attention of the purchasing public by departing from the beaten track and making a shoe better, cheaper, more attractive, or with some distinguishing feature that placed it in a class by itself.

One last manufacturer says: "The common sense and mannish shoes for women have come to stay. The young women have taken cheerfully to these styles. Their mothers and grandmothers and these women are pleased with a style that is comfortable and easy to the foot, and the lasts we are making today conform closer to the shape of the human foot than ever before in the history of shoemaking. We are making lasts today on scientific models, and now that we have hit on a style that is comfortable, attractive and a covering for the foot instead of something worn on the feet to attract attention, our women have sense enough to shun the eccentricities which kept us so busy a few years ago. A normal, sustained demand for lasts such as the gradual changes now insure us is better for our business in the long run.

"A maker of shoe patterns says that the principal change he notes in styles this season is the large number of low shoes and slippers that firms are making today. The demand for them seems to have opened simultaneously East and West, as he has large orders from Milwaukee and other Western cities. Vested shoes appear to have fallen into disfavor, and few will be made the coming season. There is a remarkable growth in favor of gunmetal leather, a black patent leather shoe which many firms are manufacturing. Oxford shoes are as popular, or more so, than ever. A feature of the trade this fall is the number of styles differing but slightly, which some firms are making, several sending out salesmen with as many as 20 or 30. One shoe, the "bulldog toe," is made in practically the same style by all the firms of the city, and the boys and little men's are made in the same way in most of the factories. Since the recent advance in leather and supplies shoe manufacturers are holding off for an advance, and prices are still on the upward grade."

MOTHERS OF THE COMING RACE.

[Harper's Bazar.]

It has taken years of recent training, years of patient work, to teach women, and not all of them know it yet, that some facts concerning themselves and the wherefore of their creation are general laws, and more indisputable than any individual proofs to the contrary they can possibly present. The basic fact, not that they are or that they ever expect to be, but simply that it is physically possible for them to become mothers, is a physical handicap that must be accepted and acknowledged and allowed for in laying down a common law of health for the great army of women. To this law of limitation the moral woman, married or unmarried, must yield—with what grace she may. Her work in the world, or what appears to be her work, may be something very far removed from domestic duties. It may be that a satisfying occupation fills her life as she feels domestic life could never fill it, but none the less she is born a woman, with other capacities which are at once her weakness and her strength, and this fact is not only a stern and a fixed certainty, but it is more or less as a short string that has served as a tether to many a vaulting ambition.

RAISING NEW VARIETIES OF APPLES.

[Meehan's Monthly.]

For all the great number of varieties of apples that have been named and distributed, very few, in comparison, have proved general favorites. Those who have large apple orchards, and still have ground to spare, might well set a dozen or two seedling apples grow up to bear fruit. If they proved of less importance than others already thought worthy of a name, they could soon be turned into profit by top-grafting with desirable kinds.

Jell-O, the New Dessert,
pleases all the family. Four flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c. Try it today.

UNBEARABLE ITCHING

Felt It Would Be a Relief to Tear Skin From Back. Cured by CUTICURA.

I had a breaking out all over my back. The itching was almost unbearable, and at times I felt that it would be a relief to tear the skin off my back. I tried doctors' prescriptions, and several remedies, without even relief. I read of your CUTICURA remedies in the Indianapolis News. After three applications, my back quit itching, and by the time the box of CUTICURA Ointment was half used the breaking out had all disappeared.
J. B. THOMAS,
2510 Cornell Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

CUTICURA THE SET $1.25

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, CUTICURA Ointment (50c.), to stop itching, and soothe and heal, CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Itching Humors," free.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. B. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames Street

Rheumatism

"About a year ago I was attacked with rheumatism in my feet and legs, chiefly in my legs. They swelled globally and became very stiff and sore. Whenever I attempted to walk the pain was awful. I had been suffering in this way for about three months, when someone handed me a pamphlet advertising Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I read it through carefully and made up my mind to give them a fair trial, for not only was I anxious to be relieved of my suffering, but I knew that unless I could get relief I would soon have to give up work altogether and this I could not afford to do. I got two boxes at first and by the time the second one was used up I began to feel decidedly better. The swelling was going down and the stiffness and pain were much less, and I found I could get about much better. I got three more boxes and by the time the last of them had been taken I was entirely free from the swelling, the pain and the stiffness. In fact I was cured, and I am glad to say that I have had no return of the trouble since."
(Signed) FRANK KENNELY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1899.
E. SHAY, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid on receipt of price, 50c. a box; 6 boxes, $2.50.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Beef and Mutton.
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, DEC. 7 and 8,
we will as usual have a mark-down sale. We are having arrived today a large consignment of Pork, Fresh Hams and Shoulders, Fresh Tripe, etc., and we know we can do you some good. Give us a trial order and be convinced.
LEVI NORBURY,
Cor. Marlboro and Thames streets.
Telephone 155-2.

Rhode Island Turkeys, Fresh Killed Game, Table Eggs a Specialty.
JOHN BLUCK & CO.,
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

The Celebrated
Sweet Briar Hams
FOR OUR
Philadelphia and New York Trade.
F. B. Coggeshall,
2 Washington Square.
Telephone 240

MICHAEL'S
Pate de foie Gras
In tins and terrines. All sizes.
Pates au Naturel, Pates en Croute, Mauviettes, Financiere Caille, etc.
—AT—
Sea Side Market.

Naylor's COCOA-CHOCOLATES FROM THE BEAN. PURE! HEALTHFUL!

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS, AND A REMINDER.
No: We don't give away thoroughbred Persian kittens.
No: We do not sell coon cats.
We remind clients that thoroughbred kittens are not born three months old on the 24th of December. That we are therefore now booking orders for Christmas kittens. The first are the best.
Oasis Cattery, 27 Rhode Island Avenue

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.
Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating. Galvanizing.
Non-Corrosive Nickel for Bicycles our Specialty.
Patent applied for.
CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 185 THAMES ST.
Telephone 344-3. P. O. Box 194.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale?
If so call and I will pay the highest cash prices.
WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

If You Want Good Help
DROP A POSTAL TO
Leary's Intelligence Office,
168 Broadway.

GROCERIES.

Store Talk.

Do you realize that Christmas is so near? Two short weeks and the day has come and gone.

We shall be ready with a large stock of all the good things that are in demand for this festive occasion.

Our orders for confectionery are already placed, and the goods will arrive here all fresh and sparkling. If you want candy in any quantity see us and get our prices before you buy. Special discount to church fairs and Sunday schools.

The nuts that we shall offer for this sale will be all new and the highest grade obtainable. We never buy ready-mixed nuts; they come cheaper; but we prefer to mix them ourselves, then we know what we are talking about. Remember the place,

The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY.
O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.
Telephone 379-5.

COFFEE 6 POUNDS for $1.00.

NOTICE. We do not guarantee this coffee as straight Mocha and Java, but do claim it to drink just as good as some that is advertised and sold as such.

SIX POUNDS for ONE DOLLAR.
—AT—
Kenyon & Smith's,
100 BROADWAY.

Turkeys.
We have received a new lot of fancy Vermont
Turkeys.
Our price for today and tomorrow,
12c per lb.
—AT—
WASHINGTON MARKET.
465 Thames Street.
Thomas W. Lyons & Co., Prop's.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ,
Of Dresden and New York,
Instructress in Piano and German.
Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 31 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR.
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
School Street. Call from 1:30 to 4 P. M.

For the cheapest and most desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone 266-3.

Poor Printing
Is an eyesore to all who come in contact with it.
Good Printing
On good paper, on the other hand, gives pleasure wherever it goes.
WHICH
Kind do you wish to send out to represent you?
Experienced workmen at
THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

CHAMPLIN'S LINE.
28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats.
TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.

GROCERIES.

Arrived Today,
Large Lot of Fancy Poultry of All Kind
Turkeys, 12c. a
Chickens, 14c. a
Fowl, 12c. a
Ducks, 16c. a
—AT—
James A. Eddy's
Cash Grocery and Mark
250 THAMES STREET.

CANNED GOODS
We have a full line of Canned Goods have all been packed this year, and we can you extra good value for your money.
Canned Peas.
Aquidneck Sugar Peas,
Aquidneck Telephone Peas,
Extra Sifted Peas,
Early June Peas, 10c, 3 for
Lima Beans,
Shelled Beans,
String Beans,
Baked Beans (Hatchet Brand),
Corn, (Private Brand),
Corn, Pine State,
Corn, Pine State, 3-lb. cans,
Clam Chowder (Hatchet Brand)
Little Necks,
Salmon, 13c, 15c and
Sardines, 5c, 10c, 13c and
Gallon Apples,
Scottish Chief Brand Cal. Frui
Lemon Cling Peaches,
Bartlett Pears,
Apricots,
Plums,
And everything in the Canned Goods lin
—AT—
J. H. Brierley's
Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.
TELEPONE 233-5.

RUSSET CIDER
Sage Cheese, Table Raisin
New Nuts, Florida Orang
Mince Pie Meat.
A full assortment of seasonable goods in line, of the best quality.
Peckham & Manchest
BROADWAY.
Directly Opposite the New City H

ESTABLISHED 1814.
BARGAINS.
OLD RAISINS,
(Perfectly sound, only candied, does not in cooking qualities), 4 Crown Malaga Loose, 9 lbs. for $1. 4 Crown California Loose, 11 lbs. for $1.
3-lb. cans "Old South" Baked Beans, (c 12c. per can; $1.20 per doz.
New York State Sugar Corn, 10c. per ca cans, 85c.; per doz., $1.10; case, $2.
Platt's Chlorides, 10c.; $1.25 per doz.
A perfectly sound and sweet Creamery Bu 26c. per lb.; 4 lbs. $1.
C. SHERMAN & CO.,
243 & 245 THAMES STREET.

Sauerkraut
I have received tod another lot of this excell kraut.
It is the finest that ever been sold in this city
We give checks, cashed at the BIJO 39 Thames Street.
PHIL. STEVENS,
43 & 50 Thames Stree

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS,
Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 21 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $1 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-eighths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed not five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertising both the daily and weekly papers gains the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

WEST POINT CONDITIONS.

The friends of "Nibles Booz," as he was dubbed at the Military Academy, are decidedly on the war path, incited to make a strong fight for the reputation of the dead youth, by the slurs on it that are coming from cadets and officers at West Point. Aside from what is acknowledged to have been revelations gathered from the talk of Booz when delirious, it is said that they have proof of offer of hazing and persecution which would have made it impossible for the cadet to remain at West Point even if the injury to his eyes and throat had not prevented his being able to do the work. The first offence of Oscar Booz against the traditions of the place was his refusal to recite the presentation speech made at the time his friends gave him a Bible. As many know, it is the custom at West Point for the upper class men to collect all newspaper reports concerning the appointment of young men to the Academy, and from these whatever can be found that will mortify the student most deeply—as references to his family or to religion in any form—is marked out for the student to learn by heart. This he is required to recite or sing whenever an upper class man calls for it.

Those wise in West Point ways are in the habit of muzzling the newspapers in regard to an intending student, and so he avoid the ordeal. To others, of the poorer class of life to which young Booz belonged, this form of hazing, sparing nothing a young man holds in reverence, the dead or his living relatives and friends, or his faith, can be made a most galling petty persecution. Poor Booz absolutely refused to repeat what he thought was irreverent, and the tabasco sauce forced down his throat and into his eyes, and the hot grease thrown on his feet and the frequent soakings in cold water were what followed. A memorial prepared by the family asks for an investigation, and states that there is evidence, of which no hint has been given in anything published, that goes far toward establishing the fact that Booz was ruined in health and mind by the cruelties practiced upon him at West Point.

To prove that hazing exists to an extent not approved by West Point officers, it is not necessary to insist upon seeing the faces of those who have been dropped in the first year or two on account of their hazing propensities carrying them too far. West Point will be turned inside out on the matter, there is no doubt, and even if Oscar Booz should be proved to have been a coward who got what might be expected from a lot of half-fledged boys away from the refining and restraining influences of home, the young man will not have lived in vain.

The academy at West Point needs the airing that it will get through the coming investigation, and much whispered and suspicion may by this means be checked, either through reform or complete proof that the state of morals there has been falsely represented.

SMALL SHIPS ON GREAT SEAS.

The ordering of naval tug Wompatuck to Manila recalls her exploits in the Spanish war, under the command of Lieutenant Carl Jungen, who was one of the officers of the Maine at the time of her destruction. The Wompatuck is hardly so large as those known in New York as sea-going, in distinction from harbor, tugs, but she was painted slate color and armed with 1-pounders, or such other weapons of defense as she was able of carrying, and under Lieutenant Jungen she took part in some of the warm cable-cutting expeditions. Accompanied by two or three other warships of the same diminutive class, Mr. Jungen took the Wompatuck into one of the harbors on the south side of Cuba, got the shore batteries and half a dozen gunboats and disabled several of them. The exploit never acquired much publicity; it was too far from news centres, and there were no spectators except the few modest performers in the drama. But it was as daring a performance as that of torpedo boat Winslow on the north side of the island which has been so extensively written about.

The Wompatuck is a pretty small craft to send across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean and across the Indian ocean. Her decks will be selden dry, and her hatches will be closed much of the time, but her long journey over the deep will not be unprecedented. A year or two ago the Bridgeton, a small New York harbor excursion boat, with a disproportionately large house on deck and the appearance of top heaviness which characterizes all her class, was sent to California. She had some bad weather, and the deck hands she took on in the West Indies mutinied, and were carried in irons until they could be surrendered to the United States consul at Valparaiso. But she reached her destination safely. For some time after she left New York she was run in the West Indies in spite of her superstructure and the frequency of hurricanes. She was considerably injured in one blow, but was not wrecked.

The City of Kingston, a small Hudson river propeller, with light wooden upper works, went to Puget sound a few years ago under her own steam, passing through the Strait of Magellan. The Confucius, the River Bird, the White Cloud and the Plymouth Rock were side wheel boats of the usual Hudson river type, with overhanging guards and light wooden superstructure, as unlike steamers built for the deep sea as one can imagine, which went from this country to China between 1849 and 1853. Marine Engineering for September, 1899, has pictures of the Plymouth Rock, White Cloud and Kin Kiang from photographs taken in Hong Kong. The White Cloud was photographed lying in a group of sea-going steamers of the usual type. Her crew celebrated the Fourth of July by running the trial trip on the Canton river. After twelve years' service between Hong Kong and Macao she was lost in a typhoon. The Confucius was bought by the Chinese government and turned into a gunboat, and the River Bird was a British transport during the mutiny and was wrecked in the Hooghly river.

PROTECTION FOR SHELLFISH.

There seems to be plenty of work for the shellfish commissioners of the state to do if they are inclined to do it. Short lobsters are declared to be openly sold in the markets of this city, if nowhere else in the state, despite the danger of their extinction; young scallops are alleged to be taken from the waters of the bay, threatening serious injury to the industry of their capture, and there is always more or less trouble regarding oyster beds and the oyster fishery generally.

It looks as though the laws of the state regarding the fisheries of various kinds, which form a considerable part of the industrial enterprises of the commonwealth, needed much overhauling and patching up and a great deal of healthy and vigorous enforcement, and the shellfish commissioners are evidently the ones who ought to set the ball rolling. Then the legislature should take a hand in the matter and make the necessary amendments so that those who break the law can be punished as they deserve. The existing statutes are deficient in extent, especially in the matter of penalties, and the fisheries of the state are sadly in need of protection.

THE RHODE ISLAND TURKEY ABROAD.

The Rhode Island turkey may be losing caste at home so that President McKinley is willing to have his cook mix up his bird from this state with others from less renowned turkey-raising sections and serve the one which happens to come uppermost or foremost in the shuffle, but the fame of the Rhode Island product has reached abroad to that land of fastidiousness and excellence in matters culinary, the republic of France. A dozen and a half of the birds were recently shipped from Narragansett to the Marquise de Bretueile at Paris, and all but two arrived in safety.

It is a pity that the breed was not introduced there in time for the visit of so many Americans as attended the recent exposition, but travelers from the United States may soon be able to have turkey of genuine Rhode Island extraction for their Thanksgiving dinners if they happen to be in Paris on that day, or even find it on the daily bill of fare, perhaps a bit disguised in the language of the land.

OFFICERS' RATIONS AHEAD.

The common sense that would indicate the superior acquaintance of army officers with the needs of the soldier over that of the outside theorizer is endorsed by the result of the trial of the army rations. Of the two rations put up by food-supply manufacturers, one proved of a sickening nature after a few days of use, and the men fed on the other rapidly lost strength and weight. The best results, and satisfactory ones, were obtained by the use of the food suggested by the board of officers appointed to study army rations. This was given a second and most rigid test, and was found palatable still after the men had been confined to it for five days, while there was no loss of weight or strength. The simplicity of the board's ration probably has to do with its success. It contains little more than raw, lean beef and good bread, with salt and red pepper for seasoning. It is believed that this is the least tiresome and the most condensed form of reliable sustenance that can be had. A pound will amply sustain a man for 24 hours.

The jointure for the dowager Duchesses of Marlborough has been somewhat cut up, owing to the fact that so many of them were in existence at once. Since the death of one of the three recently dividing the jointure, the second wife of the late duke, the present Lady William Beresford, has put in her claim for a share. The courts have halted on this, but it is now decided that she has a right to the $7,500 a year that would have been hers without quibble if the divorced first wife had not been living. Three former wives of Dukes of Marlborough will still divide the jointure between them.

Letters written to their husbands by the wives of Lieutenant De Long and Captain Charles Smithers, 20 years ago, have just been returned, with the seals unbroken, to the widows of these victims of the Arctic. They were found in the package recovered by Peary last May from Fort Conger, where the Greely expediton had to abandon its effects August 9, 1883. These letters were sent by General Greely in 1881, in the hope of their reaching the Jeannette.

The Pascoag Herald alludes to what it terms our glowing panegyric on the Belgian hare, but seems to think the hare is not easily caught. It may not be in Pascoag, but on this island the Belgian hare is flourishing and his numbers are increasing, as is shown by the recent advent of 17 small hares in one island warren. Belgian hare would be a common article today in our markets if it were not for the fact that the price is still kept high owing to the great demand for the animals as breeders.

It looks as if there was a very polite warfare in South Africa when a group of English officers, led by scarcity of fuel to burn a door and a sewing machine stand found in a deserted farm house, are made by their commanding general to pay some $200 damages to the owner. This is not the way our men fought in the civil war, but the times had not then reached the present point of refinement by which the Africander profits.

A movement is on foot in Oklahoma and Indian Territory in the interest of the formation of a single state from the two. The plan has a strong backing but is opposed by two elements, those in Indian Territory who oppose any statehood at all or who favor two states, and those in Oklahoma who favor the immediate admission of that territory alone, the Indian nations to be added from time to time later.

A spasm of virtue as regards boxing exhibitions seems to be passing over the state. Both Pawtucket and Olneyville have taken a stand against them, either officially or by force of public opinion, and the admirers of such pastimes and pleasures will evidently have to find new fields for their enjoyment. The prize fighter and the boxer are persona non grata in these plantations just now.

The British House of Commons has voted the supplementary estimates of £16,000,000 which the war office asked for the continuance of the war in South Africa. It is quite evident that the government feels that the Boers are not yet conquered.

Another old Sound steamer, the Narragansett, has been sold to be converted into a coal barge. Her sister ship, the Stonington, has already undergone this degrading experience. The Narragansett originally cost $450,000.

Holland refuses to take the first steps in behalf of arbitration between the Transvaal and Great Britain, saying that in so important a matter the initiative should be taken by one of the great powers of the world.

This is delightful winter weather, and under the effect of it Christmas trade is booming.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

In the December Review of Reviews the editor comments on several important questions of the hour, including the new army bill, the problem of re-apportionment in the South, the Isthmian canal, and other matters that will engage the attention of Congress; during the results of the census of 1900, with reference to the proposed admission of new states and representation in Congress; the meaning of the national election, the Cuban constitutional convention, the elections in Porto Rico and Hawaii, the Liberal victories in Canada and Newfoundland, the Chinese negotiations, and European politics, both internal and international. "A Hundred Years" of the District of Columbia" is the title of an illustrated article by Dr. Albert Shaw, apropos of the centenary of the national capital. A valuable chronology of President McKinley's life, compiled by George T. Pettengill, appears in the number. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott contributes a significant article on New York's governor-elect, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., in which he declares that Mr. Odell belongs to no faction in the Republican party, and "is no man's man." Walter Wellman discloses more fully than has heretofore been done the real policy of the Washington government regarding Cuba. The late Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, is the subject of a brief character sketch by Samuel E. Moffett. Jacob A. Riis describes the interesting experiments now making in the vicinity of New York city with a view to establishing the overflow from the congested Hebrew population of the East side in comfortable country homes. Mrs. Lillian W. Betts tells the story of "A Town and Country Club," another New York movement for social amelioration. Charles Johnston contributes a discriminating estimate of the late Max Muller. Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, writes of "The Old Age of New England Authors." Ernest Knauft describes the artistic developments of recent years in the manufacture of holiday books, and Talcott Williams writes on the new fiction, from both publisher's and author's point of view.

One of the blanket flowers, Gaillardia aristata, is the subject of the wild-flower plate in Meehans' monthly for December. It was found in the Rocky mountains by the famous Lewis & Clark expedition across the continent, and some interesting notes on those great explorers are incident to the history of the flower itself. The Darwin view of what is or is not a benefit to the race of plants is a subject of critical examination, among other topics of general natural history. In the gardening department Dickens's "Little Nell" is suggested as a patroness of gardening—and the topic of the rare piece of art, of which this character is the text, is introduced in connection with its proposed place in Fairmount Park. The usual matters in connection with practical gardening and landscape adornment receive their usual measure of attention. The illustrations include pictures of the cannon ball tree of our new West Indian possessions, a new hardy evergreen holly from Japan, "Little Nell," a fine tree of Cedar of Lebanon, an interesting chapter gives a description of the flower of the fig, how the fruit is formed, the secrets of fig culture and preparation for commercial purposes.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

The events of the national election in the United States was at last known, though the popular vote had been cast more than a month before. It became evident that the electoral college would show the vote to stand as follows: Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; Pinckney, 64; Jay, 1. Jefferson and Burr were the Republican candidates; Adams and Pinckney the Federalists. The vote for Jay was purely complimentary. The law then provided for the second highest man becoming Vice President, whether of the same political persuasion as the successful candidate or not. A period of extreme anxiety now began, scarcely more for Jefferson than for the whole people of the United States. The equality between Jefferson and Burr would of course cast the election into the House of Representatives, the political composition of which was such that the Republicans could not control the choice, leaving the Federalists with the power by holding steadily together to prevent any election whatsoever. Many influential Federalists soon showed themselves sufficiently embittered and vindictive to contemplate it. Meanwhile both parties awaited the arrival of the date for counting the electoral vote, reflecting over and anon on the campaign of a few months before, which had been the warmest up to that time.

Early in the spring of 1800 it became manifest that the Federalist party was losing ground. In April the New York state election went against them. Soon after this the dismissal by President Adams of some of the cabinet officers who were too friendly with Hamilton caused an irreparable break in the party. Hamilton printed a severe attack on the President and endeavored to make arrangements for giving Pinckney a majority of Federalist electors that he might be chosen President and Adams Vice President.

It was a campaign of vituperation throughout. One of the stories concerning Jefferson charged that "he had obtained his property by fraud and robbery; that in one instance he had defrauded and robbed a widow and fatherless children of an estate to which he was executor of £10,000 sterling." Burr came in for more than ordinary abuse. The better element of the Republicans, as well as that portion of the Federalists saw in him a dangerous man. Hamilton, knowing that Burr's seat in the Senate had been secured by means that at least were not fair, was the bitter enemy of this New Yorker, and although opposed to all Jeffersonian principles, was ready to see the Virginian triumph if Burr could be made to suffer defeat at the same time. It is one of the strangest tales that history has to tell, that Alexander Hamilton was a chief influence in making Thomas Jefferson President of the United States.

As the election drew nearer the result grew steadily more certain that the Republicans would be victorious. The Federalists were disheartened and foredoomed by the internal dissensions which split their party into factions more hostile and jealous toward each other than toward the common foe. Defeat was further insured by the admirable condition of the Republican party. Jefferson was a born organizer and Burr in New York had proved a really able political opponent. Finally election day came, and now the last of the state legislatures had met and selected its electors—the Federalist supremacy was broken, but the end was not yet. The unexpected complication—a tie—had arisen. Thus the country was ushered into a period that seriously threatened civil war, and during which the constitution passed through a strain of such severity that all men wondered at its surviving.

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING.

[Scientific American.]

The shipbuilding industry on the Pacific coast for the past three years has enjoyed a period of extraordinary activity. From January, 1898, to September, 1900, 32 months, the number of new ships built aggregates 74, with a total tonnage capacity of 37,910. Government vessels are not included in the list. Of the new craft, 45, with a tonnage of 14,229, were schooners, five were barkentines of 4,507 tons, one was a barge of 632 tons, and 23 were steamers having a tonnage of 18,462. The largest of the schooners rated 985 tons, and of the steamers, 4,507 tons.

Of the latter, three, aggregating 7,298 tons, were built of iron, the others of wood. San Francisco builders were the constructors of the larger number of both iron and wooden ships; but almost every port on the coast, from San Pedro to Puget sound, wherever the necessary supplies of lumber were to be had, contributed to the total result. Creditable as the exhibit is, the outlook is even more flattering. There is not a shipbuilder along the 2,000 miles of coast who has not all the work contracted for that can possibly be handled, and who could not easily duplicate his present undertakings if the supply of labor warranted it.

The cause of this prosperity is easily explained. For many years prior to 1898 the industry languished, and the carrying trade, which had been stimulated by artificial "booms," was greatly depressed. Dividends on marine property were small. The earnings were swallowed by heavy expenses. Losses by sea were not made good, and the actual number of coast ships considerably decreased. Just at the time that the maritime prospect seemed darkest, the extraordinary development of Alaska began. It was found that the number of vessels available for this profitable traffic was far below the demand. Every vessel that could be procured was chartered for the Alaska trade. High charters caused many to be withdrawn from the coast carrying trade, and a considerably scarcity of vessels for ordinary requirements began to be felt.

It was thought that the Alaska demand would be but temporary; but the contrary proved to be the case. It continued to increase, and is bound to be permanent. The Cape Nome traffic of the present year withdrew at least 100 vessels of all sorts from available supplies; and with new discoveries along the Alaska coast, and the location of camps that indicate every sign of permanency, the demand for a greater number of craft than was required in 1900 is undoubted. The charters for 1901 for the carrying trade of the far North already assure this. The increased demand for vessels for the Hawaiian and Philippine trade has greatly depleted the coast fleet, until there is an actual insufficiency of vessels for the ordinary coastwise traffic. The dispersion of a great number of vessels to distant points occurs at a time when the conditions of Pacific ports are more prosperous than for many years, and when trade is remarkably active. Ocean freights have continued to advance until 50 shillings is asked on wheat charters to Liverpool, yet, even at this extraordinary figure, there are but few vessels available. The values of cereals in California, Oregon and Washington are uncommonly depressed, not because foodstuffs are not in demand, but for the reason that transportation cannot be engaged to deliver them.

Except in one instance, the single tonnage capacity of the new ships is not noticeably great; but the general average indicates a gradual increase in size. Steamer Californian," referred to, an iron ship of 4,507 tons, built for the Hawaiian trade, and now in the Philippines, is the largest vessel of her class ever launched on the Western coast. If the steam schooner be excepted, a vessel which is said to be of a type peculiar to Pacific coast waters, the coast vessels do not differ greatly in character from those constructed elsewhere in the United States. The largest schooner ever built was of 600 tons. These vessels are designed for the shallow harbors of the coast, and are, consequently, all of light draught and exceptional beam. Their carrying capacity is great and their seaworthiness uncommonly good. Most of them are fitted for passenger traffic, and have cabins on the upper deck aft, though in some instances the cabins are in the centre. They are fitted with compound engines, and have an average speed of 10 knots. Being schooner-rigged, they are largely independent of steam propulsion. The type is economical as regards the running expenses, both of crew and motive power.

A RAILWAY IN ASHANTEE.

[Scientific American.]

Kumassi, the capital of Ashantee, is to be brought into closer communication with England by the construction of a railway to the coast. The work is to be undertaken by a Liverpool firm, and already a party of 27 engineers are on their way to the Gold coast for the purpose of surveying the country. The line is to be 180 miles in length and of three feet six inches gauge. The route to be followed is a very difficult one, extending through dense bush forest and over broken country. The engineers are to be assisted in the survey work by 1,700 carriers and laborers, to be dispatched and maintained from England. As the survey party proceeds, the work of construction will be carried out, operations being commenced at several places simultaneously. The great difficulty with which the contractors have to contend is the scarcity of labor and food, but it is anticipated that native labor will be forthcoming to the extent of about 10,000 men. The principal object of the railway is to develop the gold mining industry of the country. The land is very auriferous, and when the question of transport between Kumassi and the coast has been facilitated by the completion of this railway, the industry will be rapidly and extensively developed. Many of the West African gold mining companies are interested in the scheme, since it will then be able to reach the Ashantee capital within 14 days from England.

BANK NOTICES.

The National Exchange Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 3 P. M.

OTO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 11, 1900.

The Newport National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Election of Directors of this Bank will take place on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at the banking house, 8 Washington square, 3:30 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

December 8, 1900.

Aquidneck National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the banking rooms, Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Newport, R. I, December 8, 1900.

Union National Bank

OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Stockholders of this bank are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for election of directors and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before them, will be held at their banking rooms Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., December 8, 1900.

First National Bank.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the Choice of Directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from eleven to twelve o'clock M.

NATH'L B. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

December 7, 1900.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vermoy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. S. Derby, 130 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Fair tonight, except snow and warmer in extreme western portion; Thursday cloudy and warmer; probably snow; variable winds, becoming fresh southerly.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer, probably snow in the afternoon; variable winds, becoming southerly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light snow fell during the night in New England but of inappreciable amounts. This morning fair weather prevails in all sections of the country, except light snows in the lower lake region and rains in Texas. The barometers are high, except in the Northeast, where the pressure is rising, and in southern Texas, the upper lake region, on the northern Pacific coast and over British Columbia, where there are slight depressions which may develop greater intensity during the next 24 hours. Zero temperatures this morning were confined to interior and northern parts of New England and the St. Lawrence valley. At 8 a. m. the temperature at Portland was 14, Boston 20, New York 22, Washington 26, New Orleans 48, St. Louis 28, Chicago 18, St. Paul 28, San Francisco 44.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	22	28	31
Barometer,	30.00	30.09	30.08
Wind,	W	W	W
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Sun rises	7 h 04 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	22 h 58 m
Length of day	9 h 08 m
Day's decrease	6 h 09 m
High water	11 h 52 m; — h — m

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Sun rises	7 h 05 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	23 h 56 m
Length of day	9 h 07 m
Day's decrease	6 h 10 m
High water	0 h 41 m; 12 h 47 m

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Sun rises	7 h 06 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	— h — m
Length of day	9 h 06 m
Day's decrease	6 h 11 m
High water	1 h 37 m; 13 h 44 m

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Sun rises	7 h 06 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	0 h 54 m
Length of day	9 h 06 m
Day's decrease	6 h 11 m
High water	2 h 31 m; 14 h 41 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, December 13, 17 h 42 m, E.
New Moon, December 21, 19 h 01 m, W.
First Quarter, December 28, 20 h 48 m, W.
Full Moon, January 4, 19 h 14 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Lost—Boa; 7th page.
Laundry—Wanted; 8th page.
Middletown—Bazaar; 6th page.
Lost—Broadcloth Cape; 7th page.
Opera House—Minstrels; 5th page.
Lost—Black Velvet Belt; 7th page.
Wanted—General Servant; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation as Cook; 7th page.
Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolate; 3d page.
Walsh Bros.—Useful Presents; 5th page.
Tiverton—Administrator's Sale; 8th page.
A. O. Tilus Co.—Fancy Rockers; 1st page.
E. C. Blaine—Diamond Rings, etc.; 5th page.
Dominion Line—To Queenstown, etc.; 6th page.
Chase & Sanborn's Original Package Teas; 2d p.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent
197 THAMES STREET.

Real Estate for Sale.

An estate on Prospect Hill street, consisting of large dwelling and about 4,000 sq. ft. of land. Central location. Reasonable terms. Particulars of

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
197 Thames street.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Lincoln Hammett & Co. is this day dissolved.

LINCOLN HAMMETT,
J. FRED WAGNER.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1900.

All persons indebted to the said firm of Lincoln Hammett & Co. should make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said firm should present the same to the undersigned, who will continue to carry on the business of the late firm.

LINCOLN HAMMETT.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1900.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street,
ROOM 24.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Double Tenement Property For Sale.

On Howard street; an excellent double-tenement house; bath and modern improvements in each part. Income $360 yearly. Price $3,000.

Cottage off Rhode Island Avenue For Sale.

An attractive cottage residence, with all modern conveniences, in first-class condition. Price $5,000.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Telephone No. 330.

DIED.

STEVENS—In this city, 11th inst., James F. Stevens, aged 79 years and 6 months.
Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George H. Draper, 29 Bull street, Friday noon at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial private.
DUNN—In Tiverton, 11th inst., Mary, wife of William Dunn, in her 65d year.
DURFEE—In Providence, 11th inst., Charles A. Durfee, in his 65th year.
CROWLEY—In Providence, 11th inst., Ellen Crowley, in her 56th year.
ADSHEAD—In Providence, 11th inst., Joseph Adshead, in his 13d year.
BUCKLEY—In Providence, 11th inst., Michael Joseph Buckley.
MULLIN—In Providence, 11th inst., Elizabeth J., widow of John Mullin, in her 77th year.
PECK—In Rehoboth, Mass., 11th inst., Gustavus B. Peck, in his 68th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

The best that money can buy should be your aim in choosing a medicine, and this is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures when others fail.

Church Street Property.

I HAVE AN EXCELLENT PIECE OF PROPERTY, WITH HOUSE OF TWO TENEMENTS, IN ALL 14 ROOMS; BATH, CLOSET AND BOWL TO EACH FLAT, AND IS HEATED BY STEAM. A VERY SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING, IN EXCELLENT LOCATION, WHICH I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE OWNER TO SELL; FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
94 BROADWAY.

Telephone 359.

GRAIN

HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.

(H. L. Marsh. Howard E. Peckham.)

TELEPHONE 208.

FOR SALE.

Lot of Doors and Windows.

Two Good Covered Wagons

AT LOW PRICE.

George O'Brien, Prison street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

In excellent order. All improvements. 303 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William C. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

MASSAGE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN. General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. O. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 306 Spring street. Telephone 875-6.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 18 Newport Avenue.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THEATRE PARTIES THIS WEEK.
QUICK LUNCH.
Fried Oysters to take out.
3 Private Dining Rooms.
Catering a Specialty.
Experienced and Reliable Men to Wait.
Private Parties to Dinner.
29 Touro St. J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,

39 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Christmas Greens and Holly.

My Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, Hearts and trimming will arrive all fresh and green about the 15th. Wait for me if you want something fine.

I have some fine small Palms and Rubber Plants from 25c. up; a nice thing for a Christmas present.

I also have all kinds of Skates—both Ice and Rolling Skates.

I have just added a new line of Coffee and Tea Pots, etc., nickel plated on copper, that will last for 15 years. Very cheap.

All kinds of Bulbs, and the Potting Soil to grow them in. At

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BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. N.Y.

MARRIED AT ALL SAINTS.

Wedding of Colonel Reginald Norman and Miss Augusta Little.

Colonel Reginald Norman, son of the late George H. Norman, was married at All Saints' Memorial Chapel today by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Church, to Miss Augusta Little, daughter of Lieutenant W. McCarty Little, a retired naval officer who has long been a resident of Newport. The altar and chancel were decorated with palms and cut flowers in vases, all the columns being entwined with green, making a pretty effect. A canopy was arranged from the front door to the edge of the sidewalk.

The bride, who was led to the altar on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white satin en train, and trimmed with rare old Valenciennes lace, and a long tulle veil fastened with diamonds, her only other ornament being a diamond tiara, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of gardenias.

There were no bridesmaids, but the bride was attended by her young sister, Miss Little, gowned in pink with a pink hat to match, and carrying a bouquet of Bridesmaid roses. The ushers—Messrs. Stuyvesant LeRoy, John Bolt, Roland King and J. Neilson Howard—wore boutonnieres of gardenias and pretty fleur-de-lis scarf pins, the gifts of the groom.

The horses attached to the bride's carriage wore white rosettes on the bridles and the whip was festooned with garlands of white ribbon. The coachman and footman also wore white rosettes.

The bride was the recipient of a large number of valuable presents and was in receipt of a message by cable from her mother-in-law, Mrs. George H. Norman, and her sister-in-law, Miss Mabel Norman, who are in Paris, and who sent her also several costly presents, as did the joint members of her husband's family.

After the wedding there was a reception, the collation being prepared by Pryce Jones, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. D. Bolt, who with her mother, Mrs. Little, received. The house was decorated principally with palms and an orchestra was present. The guests at the reception numbered a little over 50.

In the decorations at the house green was the feature. The parlor, where the reception was held, was a bower of green with palm and plant effects. The newly wedded couple stood in an arbor of green formed by palms overhanging and backing the spot. The fireplaces and all other parts affording opportunity for floral decorations were filled with plants and palms. The centrepiece for the wedding breakfast was of pink bridesmaid roses. The decorations at the church and house were by Gibson Brothers.

Mr. Kenneth C. Grant, organist of Trinity Church, rendered the following program before and during the ceremony:

Offertoire in E Flat,	Wely
Serenade,	Braga
Gavotte Pastorale,	Durand
Wedding Music,	Watt
Elizabeth's Prayer (Tannhauser),	Wagner
Elsa's Hochzeitzug (Lohengrin),	Wagner
Bridal Chorus, (Lohengrin),	Wagner
Wedding March,	Mendelssohn

Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Norman left for New York via Wickford. They will sail for Europe on the Lucania and will spend the winter in Paris, probably with Mrs. Norman. Later they will go to Japan and upon their way home will stop at the Philippines to see Lieutenant Little, of the marine corps, the bride's brother, who is stationed there.

The church, despite the fact that it was intended to be a quiet wedding, the Norman family being in mourning, was well filled with guests, many army and navy officers being present in uniform and adding brilliancy to the occasion. Twenty or more guests arrived in a special car from Boston. Among those present at the church were Captain and Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, U. S. A., ex-Mayor John Hare Powel, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Mary T. Bull, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, Miss Whipple, Mrs. C. H. Wrightington, Dr. V. M. Francis, Captain F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Max Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Chaplain and Mrs. W. G. Cassard, U. S. N., Professor J. B. Dinan, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr., Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mayer, Mrs. Dalton E. Young, Miss Rose Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Mrs. J. A. Stevens, the Misses Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Mackaye, Mrs. H. A. Bentley, Miss Goodwin, Dr. and Mrs. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Dr. E. L. Cunningham, Miss Hurd, the Misses Newman, Mrs. G. M. Odell, Medical Inspector and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, U. S. N., Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. C. P. Rees, U. S. N., Miss Jane Hunt, Miss Elizabeth Wetmore Hunter, Miss Anna F. Hunter, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. Watkins, Paymaster and Mrs. T. J. Cowie, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Woollett, Mrs. E. M. Neill, Miss Neill, Mrs. W. N. Ehbredge, Mrs. George Collins, Miss Collins, Paymaster and Mrs. I. C. Hobbs, U. S. N., Mrs. W. S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hopkins, Mrs. Shirley Erving, Mrs. Walter N. Hill, T. Mumford Seabury, Mrs. Ellen L. Schott, Miss Schott, Mrs. E. F. Rook, Miss Rook, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Powel, Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Miss Potter, Mrs. and Miss Pumpelly, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. C. P. Townsley, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Thompson, Miss Betton, Surgeon R. P. Crandall, U. S. N., Lieutenant John T. Hubbard, U. S. N., Miss Hubbard, Benjamin H. Richards, Dr. E. N. Howard and Dr. and Mrs. Collins.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The annual meeting of the Parish Aid Society of St. Matthew's Church was held yesterday afternoon at the rectory. The secretary in her report gave a brief sketch of the work of the society during the past year, stating that there were 60 members. The treasurer also gave her annual report of the year's work, showing that the amount received by dues and other means, not including the sale of the articles made by the society during the winter, was $123. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Charles Bevins for her efficient services as president of the society during the past successful year.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. W. W. Briggs; vice president, Miss Hester Tennant; secretary, Mrs. Alfred Corry; treasurer, Mrs. George Barber.

Committee on Work—Mrs. Lionel Champlin, Mrs. John J. Watson, Miss Emily Tennant, Mrs. Eben Tefft.

Committee on Hospitality—Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. T. C. Watson, Mrs. William Watson, Mrs. John King, Mrs. Andrew Williams.

The society voted to buy a piano for its use during the coming winter, and laid plans for a series of social events connected with the parish work.

The annual meeting of Conanicut Council, No. 1,147, Royal Arcanum, for the election of officers for the ensuing year was held last evening at the town hall, and resulted as follows: Regent, E. G. Littlefield; vice regent, C. T. Knowles; past regent, Alvin H. Peckham; orator, Percival Gibson; secretary, Christopher L. Champlin; collector, Abbott Chandler; treasurer, T. D. Wright; chaplain, E. G. Knowles; warden, John A. Saunders; sentry, Max Schade; trustee for three years, H. T. Knowles. For representative to the Grand Council, to be held in Providence in April, George H. Carr, with Alvin H. Peckham as alternate, was chosen. William F. Caswell, who has served the council faithfully as secretary for five years, declined re-election.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Champlin, Mr. A. R. Cory and Mr. William Watson are in Providence today.

Schooner Sadie Cory has arrived at the west ferry with a load of coal.

Mr. C. Grant Caswell has presented Town Clerk Caswell with a new sign for his office.

Today Mr. J. C. Terry's men are at work getting Knowles wharf ready for the Beaver Tail. Spiles have been driven to make a temporary slip, and it is likely that this afternoon landing will be made at that place, and so allow the work on the ferry slip to proceed without interruption.

Mr. L. S. Johnson and family have returned from New Bedford.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S LYSISTRATA.

The final work upon James Gordon Bennett's magnificent new steam yacht Lysistrata has been progressing very slowly. The London Yachting World in its last issue says: "She is fully engined—a turn of them was made in the dock at the yards of Denny & Co. last week—but there is still a deal of internal work to be done, and it is extremely improbable that she will be out for her steam trials before the middle of January. Allowing a fair margin for the holiday season which approaches and for the unexpected delays which always happen, it might indeed be safer to give the probable date of the trials as about the beginning of February.

Like Colonel A. J. Drexel's Margarita, she will be subjected to the severe test of being driven at full speed for eight hours' continuous steaming between the Clock and Cumbrae. Seventeen and one-quarter knots was the mean speed which the Margarita did on this trial, but the Bennett boat is expected to eclipse even this performance."

Colonel Drexel's yacht is now being prepared at her builder's yards for her maiden voyage. She is expected first to cross the Atlantic to New York and from that port to set out upon a cruise to Japan.

Building Stone
FOR SALE.
Inquire at Brookfield Farm, or of Edward A. Brown, Thames Street.

BISHOP CLARK'S DISCLAIMER.

Not Responsible for Alleged Irregularities in a Recent Consecration.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The controversy now in progress between certain of the leaders of the extreme ritualistic wing of the Protestant Episcopal Church and members of the broad church party over the recent consecration of Dr. Weller, coadjutor bishop of Fond Du Lac, Wis., is of considerable interest among Episcopalians in the East. That the discussion is out of the ordinary is recognized by leading churchmen, as according to an Associated Press despatch from Fond Du Lac early this morning the venerable Bishop of Rhode Island, Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, has issued an official communication on the subject. Bishop Clark is the presiding bishop of the church.

It appears that soon after the consecration of Dr. Weller as assistant to Rt. Rev. C. C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond Du Lac, the Churchman, a leading publication, strongly condemned the form of ceremony, including the vestments, used on that occasion. It was asserted that no authority could be found for the forms introduced in the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, and those responsible were vigorously called to account by the Churchman.

Bishop Clark, upon having the matter brought to his attention, disclaimed any responsibility for the alleged violation of the rubrics and "the introduction of the vestments having no authority of use in the church."

The Bishop of Fond Du Lac now replies that no rubric was broken or violated and that the service of the prayer book was used. He says that the ceremonial was entirely within his jurisdiction.

It appears that Bishop Clark, as presiding bishop, appointed a committee of three to take charge of the consecration, hence his part in the discussion.

Bishop Grafton was formerly rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston.

STRAIGHT PARTY FIGHT.

General Elections for the Prince Edward Island Legislature.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 12.—The general elections for members of the Prince Edward Island legislature are being held throughout the province today. The contest is a straight one between the Liberal government, of which Premier Farquharson is the head, and the Conservative party. There are contests in nearly every electoral district, and in some sections the fight has been unusually brisk.

While the Conservatives have many things in their favor, competent authorities look for the continuance of the Farquharson government in office by a small majority. There are some, however, who think the government will be overthrown. Within the past year the Liberals have been on the "ragged edge," and once during the last session of the legislature the government would have been outvoted had there been a defection of a Conservative member. The sitting of the house of assembly was notable for violent scenes, on one occasion a recalcitrant member having been forcibly ejected from the chamber.

Since that time the province has had its share of politics. In the general elections for the House of Commons at Ottawa, the vote of Prince Edward Island was practically evenly divided between Liberals and Conservatives, but today the issues are widely different, and the electoral divisons are much more numerous than those of the Dominion election, so that the result there cannot safely be taken as an indication of how the present contest will be decided.

The Farquharson government is aided to some extent by the influence which the federal administration commands. Most of the candidates declared themselves in favor of the present prohibitory law.

BOTH FACTIONS CLAIM CONTROL.

Republican Caucus to Nominate Quay's Successor to Meet January 1.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—Announcement is made today that the Republican caucus to name a candidate for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of M. S. Quay, will be called to meet January 1 at 8 p. m.

The legislature meets in biennial session at noon today. The Republicans have a majority in both branches, both factions of the party claiming control. The legislature will vote for United States Senator January 15.

Railroad Brotherhoods May Support the Telegraphers.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 12.—Representatives from the railroad brotherhoods held a secret meeting last night for the purpose of considering whether they should take action in support of the striking telegraphers. The various delegations were appointed as committees to present the matter to their respective brotherhoods separately. The meeting was informal, and those present were very reticent. Some expressed the opinion that they ought to back up the telegraphers, but that it might not be expedient to do so.

THE WARSHIPS BIDS.

Further consideration of the proposals for contracts for the construction of battleships and armored cruisers led the board on construction to recommend to Secretary Long, the appointment of boards of officers to investigate the condition of the shipbuilding plants of certain bidders, to ascertain if they are sufficiently well equipped to begin the construction of armorclads within six months. The plants to be inspected are those of the Fore River Engine Company of Braintree, Mass.; Moran Bros. of Seattle, Wash., and John H. Dialogue & Son of Camden, N. J. Secretary Long will probably detail an officer from the Puget Sound navy yard to visit the works of Moran Bros., one from League island to inspect the Dialogues' plant, and one from the Charlestown yard to investigate the condition of the Fore River establishment. It is becoming apparent to the authorities that many of the bids are outside of the appropriation when the cost of supplying the accepted apparatus is taken into consideration.

At a meeting of the board of naval bureau chiefs yesterday it was decided that the great program of shipbuilding under the new bids could be executed without resort to Congress at present for increased appropriations. This means that five of the largest and swiftest battleships designed for the navy, and six of the most powerful armored cruisers, will be awarded to shipyards immediately after the special boards to examine the capacity of three yards have reported on their ability to undertake work of this class.

The firms which are to be the subject of reports have neither of them ever built large ships for the navy. They are among the lower bidders, however, and will unquestionably secure some of the contracts if their plants are shown to be capable of the work.

As a result of the board's action there is no question that three battleships and three armored cruisers will be sheathed, and that the navy will thus have the first first-rate vessels so treated in its development. Admiral Hichborn expresses confidence that they may be built within the appropriations.

Acting under orders from the secretary, the three boards will be appointed at once, and begin their work before the adjournment of Congress for the holiday recess. It is not expected that any reports can be received before the first week in January, and the bids for all the vessels may not be awarded until January 15.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Dr. Chalmers Prentice of Melrose, Mass., is in town today.

—The pavers are at work on the granite pavement north of the new freight depot.

—Mr. Edward McDougall, who has been visiting in this city, has returned to Providence.

—The Police Station clock is keeping standard time, 10:55, but whether a. m. or p. m. does not appear.

—Mrs. Matthewson will conduct the meetings at the Salvation Army Thursday and Friday nights.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Charles E. Hammett the lower half of his house at 40 Church street to Frank J. Coté.

—Mrs. Albert Zapfe of Brooklyn, who has been notified of the illness of her father, Mr. Carl Hertgen, arrived this morning.

—Evidently physicians outside of Newport believe Newport a remunerative field, three non-residents recently having completed arrangements to locate here.

—Tugs Wyalusing and Checktowaga of the Lehigh Valley line, with loaded barges from New York, bound east, and tug G. M. Winslow, from Boston for New York with light barges, are in port.

—A despatch from New York says that torpedo boat Bailey left that city early this morning for Newport for her official trial. The Bailey carries a crew of 48 men, provided by the builders.

—The ashes collectors who were due in the vicinity of Gould street and Tilley avenue Saturday had failed to appear yesterday and ash barrels in that vicinity have been exposed to the hard weather in the interim. No fault is found with the men, who have been doing good work and working overtime, trying to do what was right.

—The bazaar of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union at Masonic hall attracted another large attendance last evening and the various features were well patronized. This evening His Honor, Mayor Boyle, and the members of the City Council will be the special guests, being escorted from the City Hall by the Union, accompanied by the Father Mathew band.

THE OLD DEFENDER TO BE BROKEN UP.

The successful cup boat of 1895, the Defender, cost to build and run that year $150,000. Last year, as the trial boat for the Columbia, she cost to repair and run $40,000. Her days of usefulness, it is said, are now over, and the owners therefore do not care to have her around any longer. They have sold her, or will do so in a few days, with the understanding that she shall be broken up. Hawkins of City Island, where the yacht has been laid up for more than a year, will probably break up the old craft around which hang the memory of many eventful yachting days.

OUT-DOOR LIFE AT VASSAR.

The out-door life of Vassar is so important a part of a college course there that one might say it is fully half of it. The beauty of the extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country, is a constant call to outside activity. The athletic contests, for which much preparation in the open air as well as in the gymnasium is necessary, are only one of its phases. Golfing, rowing on the lake, or skating on it in winter, and always the long, delightful walks possible in every direction, tempt the girls continually and make the obligatory daily exercise a chief recreation. A favorite pilgrimage on some mellow autumn day or tender spring morning when the soft wind and tremulous haze mean bursting life is to the not-far-away home of John Burroughs. The venerable naturalist is a valued friend to the Vassar girl, who marks with a white stone the day she spends with him in his wood-land cottage, or rather out of it, for neither guest nor host will stay indoors. The river, too, offers its al-fresco opportunities; the Hudson is sleepy and quiet at this point, and though rowing on the river is not allowed, there are little tramp steam-tugs to be had for the getting together, in which companies of girls float happily on the stream in the bright days of fall and early summer. More extended trips on larger steamers are taken on formal occasions when class entertains class.

MAP STUDIES FOR THE NATION.

[New York Sun.]

A German magazine tells the story of an old French farmer who, like many peasants of France, had an immoderately enlarged idea of the size of his great country. Some one brought him one day a map of Europe to see if it would change his preconceptions as to the extent of his native land. The old man found France in its little corner and ran his finger along its outlines. Then he traced the boundaries of some of the other countries and finally followed the borders of Europe around the edges of the map. Then he turned away, sadly shaking his head and uttering only two words, "Not large."

No book or argument could have given him so vivid an idea of the comparative insignificance of France's fraction of Europe. The story illustrates the great advantage of good maps which is that one may obtain from them, at a glance, a clear and accurate impression of the facts treated which could not be so vividly presented to the mind by many pages of written description.

A map published in Germany in May last may be cited as another illustration of this fact. The purpose of the map is to show the sea industries of the German coasts. With the German genius for cartography and the invention of symbols to denote facts, a great deal of important and interesting information is given without a printed word or numerals. The number of regular steamship lines, vessels and docks, and the amount of tonnage of each port, the total sea trade of each port for 1898, the shipbuilding centres and number of dry docks, the fishing ports, the towns where fish curing is carried on, the chief fish markets, the routes by which fish are taken to Berlin, the distribution along the coasts of the fisheries, population and other information are shown with perfect legibility. The map gives an admirable bird's eye view of all the industrial relations of the German coasts to the sea.

German cartography has recently been attracting attention by labors in a field to which maps have not hitherto been largely devoted. Various map houses have been publishing many sheets like that just mentioned, giving one or another phase of the empire's present development in respect of industrial activity, colonial expansion, sea power, merchant marine, etc. The most conspicuous example of these works, whose special aim is not to show geographic features but to depict the resources of the empire and its achievements and tendencies in the world of work, is undoubtedly Paul Langhans's Deutsche Kolonialatlas, which he completed in 1897 after five years of labor. No other map product is a finer illustration of the great variety of information that may be clearly shown on a map sheet. These hundreds of maps present to the eye all that cartography can show of the results of the material and intellectual activity of the German people the world over, even to their missions and schools and their progress in agriculture and trade and in tropical colonization. The volume is one of the best examples in recent years of the superior product resulting from the critical use of a vast amount of good cartographic material in the compilation of an atlas. The sources, for example, upon which Langhans based his map sheets of German East Africa were 375 maps, while 186 maps were used in the preparation of his New Guinea and 135 in his Cameroons sheets.

Where are the map makers in our own country who will enter this field of national cartography? A great opportunity awaits the map publisher who is able to set forth on map sheets the facts of our resources and their relation to our industrial and commercial supremacy with German thoroughness and fidelity to truth and something approaching German cartographic excellence. In no way can these great facts be so well collated for the convenient use of business men and students as on maps, and there would be no lack of market for such maps if they did justice to the subjects treated and to the present advanced methods of the cartographic art.

TO STUDY THE SOUTHERN HEAVENS.

D. O. Mills of New York, at the request of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, has promised the University of California to defray the expenses, about $21,000, of a two years' astronomical expedition from the Lick observatory to South America or Australia. The object of the expedition is to study the movements of stars in the line of sight. Already this work has been done at the Lick observatory over about three-fourths of the sky. Two years' work at an observing station south of the equator will complete the first general survey ever made of the heavens for this purpose. By the use of the great spectograph presented by Mr. Mills several years ago, the Lick Observatory has done remarkable spectroscopic work.

Useful Presents.

Carpet Sweeper (Bissell's),	$2.25
Shoe Blacking Case,	.95
Medicine Case,	1.50
Child's Morris Chair,	.95
Carver and Fork,	.95
Miller Lamp with Shade,	1.45
Umbrella Stands,	1.45
Rocking Chairs,	.98
Nickel Tea and Coffee Pots,	.90

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Christmas Shoppers
WILL FIND AT OUR PLACE A SELECT AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Toys, Dolls,
Sterling Silver Novelties,
Fancy Goods,
Toilet Articles, etc., etc.,
WELL SUITED FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
While our PRICES are, without exception, the LOWEST in the city.
Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

UNTIL XMAS
$5.00
Will buy
GUARANTEED,
Solid Gold-Rimmed
Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
$4.50 and $4.00
Will buy
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Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
Your eyes will be scientifically examined and glasses accurately fitted.
ESTABLISHED 1884.
Mueller,
Scientific Optician,
66 Bellevue Ave

WE PARENTS ARE GOOD

Deal to blame if our boys persist in going down town evenings. Make home the most comfortable for them. That's the place for them, without a doubt. But we have a duty also. We must provide some home amusements for them. Look through this list of games:

ARCHARENO Combination Board, Santa Claus patent, plays 32 games for $3.50.
CARRAMS, same size board, $3.
CROKINOLE, $1.25 and $2.50.
Regular Bowling Alley for $1.25.

FOR 10 CENTS.

CHECKERS, CRUSADERS, GAME OF STAR, JACK STRAWS, WALKING TIGHT ROPE, BOMBARDMENT, GOLF, KING COLE, JUMPING FROG, LAWN TENNIS, FUNNY FACES, HARLEQUIN, FOX AND GEESE, DR. BUSBY, BEAR HUNTERS, LEAP FROG, CATCH THE RABBIT, BICYCLE TRIP, TIC BANG, DOMINOES, SPECULATION, TADPOLE POOL, ROBBING THE MILLER.

FOR 25 CENTS.

BASE BALL, CHECKERS, DOMINOES, MAGNETIC JACKSTRAWS, FISH POND, FUN ALIVE, ERRAND BOY, TUG OF WAR, BICYCLE RACE, WHITE HORSE, LEE AT HAVANA, CRICKET, AMERICAN BATTLES, GOLF, CAPT. KIDD, MOST LAUGHABLE, ANCHOR BLOCKS, CUT UP PUZZLES, POETS, AUTHORS, FROG POND, COW BOY, NATIONALITIES, TIDDLEDY WINKS, ROOSEVELT AT SAN JUAN, CAKE WALK, LOST IN THE FOREST, THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS, CRIBBAGE, YACHT RACE, JACK STRAWS, GOOD OLD AUNT, NEW WOMAN, DONKEY PARTY, BATTLE QUOITS, GAME OF CAT, WHO NOES ME,

FOR 49 CENTS.

TOLL GATE, LITTLE FIREMEN, FOOTBALL, SEVEN SLEEPERS, FISH POND, BATTLE FLAG, CHESSINDIA, CAPTAIN KIDD, BICYCLE GAME, SOCIAL BROWNIES, BASKET BALL, BAGATELLE, CROQUET, McALLISTER, GOLF, BEAN BAG GAME, BATTLEDORE & SHUTTLECOCK, STEEPLE CHASE, LITTLE CORPORAL.

FOR 95 CENTS.

UNCLE SAM'S WAR WITH SPAIN, CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, DOUBLE SIXES, EGYPTIAN GAME OF AMMON, PARLOR CROQUET, THE AMUSING INSTRUCTOR, SOLDIER BOY, BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK, PARCHESI, PROGRESSIVE GAME BOARD, CHIVALRY, UNCLE SAM'S MAIL, IN THE SOUP, KILB, TRILBY, NEW WOMAN, DONKEY PARTY, FUN AT THE CIRCUS, GESCHAFT, BEN HUR, CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE, HARVARD AND YALE, DEWEY BATTLE BOARD, AMERICAN HURDLE RACE, GOLF, PRISONER OF ZENDA, MANSION OF HAPPINESS, DOMINOES, DOUBLE NINES, TELEGRAPH BOY, BUSINESS, GO BANG, BACKGAMMON, LIMITED MAIL, SOLDIER GAME, HALMA, PARLOR POLO, THE HORN PARTY, ROYAL ARABIA, BOB, OUIJA BOARD, F. B. GAME, REVERSIE, WAR, HIDDEN BOOK, CHRISTMAS TREE GAME, NELLIE BLY, FISH POND, MILITARY GAME, WAR AT SEA, BAGATELLE BOARDS, TIVOLI, BASE BALL, ANCHASIS, RIVAL POLICEMEN, ACROSS THE SEA, MAIL & EXPRESS, ROYA, PARLOR RING TOSS, BATTLE FLAG, BATTLE AT MANILA.

—AT—

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Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our
Pure Distilled WATER.
This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.
No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.
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212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET

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Every Saturday Afternoon
—OF—
Small pieces of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Corned Beef and Veal.
Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.
—AT—
H. F. Rooneys', 251 Thames St.

The Brightest Thing
On record, the light produced by the
KERN BURNER,
That saves 80 per cent over old old style fish-tail burner or the present electric light. Call and see them as they work.

Goods in Season.
Coal Hods,
Coal Scoops,
Ash Cans,
Weather Strips,
Door Checks,
And you should understand that we represent the factory for Blount's makes—the very best things made.

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Get the Miller patterns; do not smoke or smell, heat well, can be run low, are safe for bedroom uses. See our prices. A Miller Lamp complete for $1.85, nickeled and a beauty.
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Friday and Saturday, Dec. 14 & 15, and Saturday Matinee.
THE BIG SHOW.
Culhane, Chase & Weston's
MINSTRELS.
40 - - - - STARS - - - - 40
GREAT COMEDIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENIC FIRST PART.
Mammoth Olio of Wonderful Novelties.
Extra Attraction,
THE FAMOUS THREE ST. FELIX SISTERS.
Watch for the Parade.
PRICES: Evenings, 10c., 20c. and 30c.
Matinee, 10c. and 20c.

THE BAZAAR
OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH WILL BE CONTINUED IN
TOWN HALL, MIDDLETOWN,
This (Wednesday) Eve'g, Dec. 12.
Oyster supper will be served.
Admission free.

FIRST GRAND
BAZAAR
—AND—
Festival.
Benefit of Local Union 178, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
IN MASONIC HALL,
Dec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
DANCING FROM 9 TO 12.
TRAINING STATION ORCHESTRA.
P. J. Sullivan, Prompter.
Season tickets, 50c. Admission, 15c.

Diamond Rings,
Scarf Pins and Cuff Buttons
OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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Please write for special catalogue.
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NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.
News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 17-3.
Publisher's Residence, 23 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1900.

WEST POINT CONDITIONS.

The friends of "Bibles Booz," as he was dubbed at the Military Academy, are decidedly on the war path, incited to make a strong fight for the reputation of the dead youth, by the slurs on it that are coming from cadets and officers at West Point. Aside from what is acknowledged to have been revelations gathered from the talk of Booz when delirious, it is said that they have proof to offer of hazing and persecution which would have made it impossible for the cadet to remain at West Point even if the injury to his eyes and throat had not prevented his being able to do the work. The first offence of Oscar Booz against the traditions of the place was his refusal to recite the presentation speech made at the time his friends gave him a Bible. As many know, it is the custom at West Point for the upper class men to collect all newspaper reports concerning the appointment of young men to the Academy, and from these whatever can be found that will touch the student most deeply—as references to his family or to religion in any form—is marked out for the student to learn by heart. This he is required to recite or sing whenever an upper class man calls for it.

Those wise in West Point ways are in the habit of muzzling the newspapers in regard to an intending student, and so some avoid the ordeal. To others, of the quieter class of life to which young Booz belonged, this form of hazing, sparing nothing a young man holds in reverence, his dead or his living relatives and friends, or his faith, can be made a most trying petty persecution. Poor Booz absolutely refused to repeat what he thought was irreverent, and the tabasco sauce forced down his throat and into his eyes, and the hot grease thrown on his feet and the frequent soakings in cold water were what followed. A statement prepared by the family asks for an investigation, and states that there is evidence, of which no hint has been given in anything published, that will go far toward establishing the fact that Booz was ruined in health and mind by the cruelties practiced upon him at West Point.

To prove that hazing exists to an extent not approved by West Point officers, it is only necessary to insist upon seeing the list of those who have been dropped in the last year or two on account of their hazing propensities carrying them too far. West Point will be turned inside out on this matter, there is no doubt, and even if Oscar Booz should be proved to have been a coward who got what might be expected from a lot of half-fledged boys away from the refining and restraining influences of home, the young man will not have lived in vain.

The academy at West Point needs the good airing that it will get through the coming investigation, and much whispering and suspicion may by this means be checked, either through reform or complete proof that the state of morals there has been falsely represented.

SMALL SHIPS ON GREAT SEAS.

The ordering of naval tug Wompatuck to Manila recalls her exploits in the Spanish war, under the command of Lieutenant Carl Jungen, who was one of the officers of the Maine at the time of her destruction. The Wompatuck is hardly so large as those known in New York as sea-going, in distinction from harbor, tugs, but she was painted slate color and armed with 1-pounders, or such other weapons of defense as she was capable of carrying, and under Lieutenant Jungen she took part in some very warm cable-cutting expeditions. Accompanied by two or three other warships of the same diminutive class, Mr. Jungen took the Wompatuck into one of the harbors on the south side of Cuba, engaged the shore batteries and half a dozen gunboats and disabled several of them. The exploit never acquired much publicity; it was too far from news centres, and there were no spectators except the few modest performers in the drama. But it was as daring a performance as that of torpedo boat Winslow on the north side of the island which has been so extensively written up.

The Wompatuck is a pretty small steamer to send across the Atlantic, through the Mediterranean and across the Indian ocean. Her decks will be seldom dry, and her hatches will be closed much of the time, but her long journey over the deep will not be unprecedented. A year or two ago the Bridgeton, a small New York harbor excursion boat, with a disproportionately large house on deck and the appearance of top heaviness which characterizes all her class, was sent to California. She had some bad weather, and the deck hands she took on in the West Indies mutinied, and were carried in irons until they could be surrendered to the United States consul at Valparaiso. But she reached her destination safely. For some time after she left New York she was run in the West Indies in spite of her superstructure and the frequency of hurricanes. She was considerably injured in one blow, but was not wrecked.

The City of Kingston, a small Hudson river propeller, with light wooden upper works, went to Puget sound a few years ago under her own steam, passing through the Strait of Magellan. The Confucius, the River Bird, the White Cloud and the Plymouth Rock were side wheel boats of the usual Hudson river type, with overhanging guards and light wooden superstructure, as unlike steamers built for the deep sea as one can imagine, which went from this country to China between 1849 and 1863. Marine Engineering for September, 1899, has pictures of the Plymouth Rock, White Cloud and Kin Kiang from photographs taken in Hong Kong. The White Cloud was photographed lying in a group of sea-going steamers of the usual type. Her crew celebrated the Fourth of July by running the trial trip on the Canton river. After twelve years' service between Hong Kong and Macao she was lost in a typhoon. The Confucius was bought by the Chinese government and turned into a gunboat, and the River Bird was a British transport during the mutiny and was wrecked in the Hooghly river.

PROTECTION FOR SHELLFISH.

There seems to be plenty of work for the shellfish commissioners of the state to do if they are inclined to do it. Short lobsters are declared to be openly sold in the markets of this city, if nowhere else in the state, despite the danger of their extinction; young scallops are alleged to be taken from the waters of the bay, threatening serious injury to the industry of their capture, and there is always more or less trouble regarding oyster beds and the oyster fishery generally.

It looks as though the laws of the state regarding the fisheries of various kinds, which form a considerable part of the industrial enterprises of the commonwealth, needed much overhauling and patching up and a great deal of healthy and vigorous enforcement, and the shellfish commissioners are evidently the ones who ought to set the ball rolling. Then the legislature should take a hand in the matter and make the necessary amendments so that those who break the law can be punished as they deserve. The existing statutes are deficient in extent, especially in the matter of penalties, and the fisheries of the state are sadly in need of protection.

THE RHODE ISLAND TURKEY ABROAD

The Rhode Island turkey may be losing caste at home so that President McKinley is willing to have his cook mix up his bird from this state with others from less renowned turkey-raising sections and serve the one which happens to come uppermost or foremost in the shuffle, but the fame of the Rhode Island product has reached abroad to that land of fastidiousness and excellence in matters culinary, the republic of France. A dozen and a half of the birds were recently shipped from Narragansett to the Marquise de Bretueile at Paris, and all but two arrived in safety.

It is a pity that the breed was not introduced there in time for the visit of so many Americans as attended the recent exposition, but travelers from the United States may soon be able to have turkey of genuine Rhode Island extraction for their Thanksgiving dinners if they happen to be in Paris on that day, or even find it on the daily bill of fare, perhaps a bit disguised in the language of the land.

OFFICERS' RATIONS AHEAD

The common sense that would indicate the superior acquaintance of army officers with the needs of the soldier over that of the outside theorizer is endorsed by the result of the trial of the army rations. Of the two rations put up by food-supply manufacturers, one proved of a sickening nature after a few days of use, and the men fed on the other rapidly lost strength and weight. The best results, and satisfactory ones, were obtained by the use of the food suggested by the board of officers appointed to study army rations. This was given a second and most rigid test, and was found palatable still after the men had been confined to it for five days, while there was no loss of weight or strength. The simplicity of the board's ration probably has to do with its success. It contains little more than raw, lean beef and good bread, with salt and red pepper for seasoning. It is believed that this is the least tiresome and the most condensed form of reliable sustenance that can be had. A pound will amply sustain a man for 24 hours.

The jointure for the dowager Duchesses of Marlborough has been somewhat cut up, owing to the fact that so many of them were in existence at once. Since the death of one of the three recently dividing the jointure, the second wife of the late duke, the present Lady William Beresford, has put in her claim for a share. The courts have halted on this, but it is now decided that she has a right to the $7,500 a year that would have been hers without quibble if the divorced first wife had not been living. Three former wives of Dukes of Marlborough will still divide the jointure between them.

Letters written to their husbands by the wives of Lieutenant De Long and Captain Charles Smithers, 20 years ago, have just been returned, with the seals unbroken, to the widows of these victims of the Arctic. They were found in the package recovered by Peary last May from Fort Conger, where the Greely expedition had to abandon its effects August 9, 1883. These letters were sent by General Greely in 1881, in the hope of their reaching the Jeannette.

The Pascoag Herald alludes to what it terms our glowing panegyric on the Belgian hare, but seems to think the hare is not easily caught. It may not be in Pascoag, but on this island the Belgian hare is flourishing and his numbers are increasing, as is shown by the recent advent of 17 small hares in one island warren. Belgian hare would be a common article today in our markets if it were not for the fact that the price is still kept high owing to the great demand for the animals as breeders.

It looks as if there was a very polite warfare in South Africa when a group of English officers, led by scarcity of fuel to burn a door and a sewing machine stand found in a deserted farm house, are made by their commanding general to pay some $200 damages to the owner. This is not the way our men fought in the civil war, but the times had not then reached the present point of refinement by which the Africander profits.

A movement is on foot in Oklahoma and Indian Territory in the interest of the formation of a single state from the two. The plan has a strong backing but is opposed by two elements, those in Indian Territory who oppose any statehood at all or who favor two states, and those in Oklahoma who favor the immediate admission of that territory alone, the Indian nations to be added from time to time later.

A spasm of virtue as regards boxing exhibitions seems to be passing over the state. Both Pawtucket and Olneyville have taken a stand against them, either officially or by force of public opinion, and the admirers of such pastimes and pleasures will evidently have to find new fields for their enjoyment. The prize fighter and the boxer are persona non grata in these plantations just now.

The British House of Commons has voted the supplementary estimates of £16,000,000 which the war office asked for the continuance of the war in South Africa. It is quite evident that the government feels that the Boers are not yet conquered.

Another old Sound steamer, the Narragansett, has been sold to be converted into a coal barge. Her sister ship, the Stonington, has already undergone this degrading experience. The Narragansett originally cost $150,000.

Holland refuses to take the first steps in behalf of arbitration between the Transvaal and Great Britain, saying that in so important a matter the initiative should be taken by one of the great powers of the world.

This is delightful winter weather, and under the effect of it Christmas trade is booming.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

In the December Review of Reviews the editor comments on several important questions of the hour, including the new army bill, the problem of re-apportionment in the South, the Isthmian canal, and other matters that will engage the attention of Congress; during the results of the census of 1900, with reference to the proposed admission of new states and representation in Congress; the meaning of the national election, the Cuban constitutional convention, the elections in Porto Rico and Hawaii, the Liberal victories in Canada and Newfoundland, the Chinese negotiations, and European politics, both internal and international. "A Hundred Years" of the District of Columbia" is the title of an illustrated article by Dr. Albert Shaw, apropos of the centenary of the national capital. A valuable chronology of President McKinley's life, compiled by George T. Pettengill, appears in the number. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott contributes a significant article on New York's governor-elect, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., in which he declares that Mr. Odell belongs to no faction in the Republican party, and "is no man's man." Walter Wellman discloses more fully than has heretofore been done the real policy of the Washington government regarding Cuba. The late Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, is the subject of a brief character sketch by Samuel E. Moffett. Jacob A. Riis describes the interesting experiments now making in the vicinity of New York city with a view to establishing the overflow from the congested Hebrew population of the East side in comfortable country homes. Mrs. Lillian W. Betts tells the story of "A Town and Country Club," another New York movement for social amelioration. Charles Johnston contributes a discriminating estimate of the late Max Müller, Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, writes of "The Old Age of New England Authors." Ernest Knaufft describes the artistic developments of recent years in the manufacture of holiday books, and Talcott Williams writes on the new fiction, from both publisher's and author's point of view.

One of the blanket flowers, Gaillardia aristata, is the subject of the wild-flower plate in Meehans' monthly for December. It was found in the Rocky mountains by the famous Lewis & Clark expedition across the continent, and some interesting notes on these great explorers are incident to the history of the flower itself. The Darwin view of what is or is not a benefit to the race of plants is a subject of critical examination, among other topics of general natural history. In the gardening department Dickens's "Little Nell" is suggested as a patroness of gardening—and the topic of the rare piece of art, of which this character is the text, is introduced in connection with its proposed place in Fairmount Park. The usual matters in connection with practical gardening and landscape adornment receive their usual measure of attention. The illustrations include pictures of the cannon ball tree of our new West Indian possessions, a new hardy evergreen holly from Japan, "Little Nell," a fine tree of Cedar of Lebanon, an interesting chapter gives a description of the flower of the fig, how the fruit is formed, the secrets of fig culture and preparation for commercial purposes.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Close of the Eighteenth Century.

The events of the national election in the United States was at last known, though the popular vote had been cast more than a month before. It became evident that the electoral college would show the vote to stand as follows: Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; Pinckney, 64; Jay, 1. Jefferson and Burr were the Republican candidates; Adams and Pinckney the Federalists. The vote for Jay was purely complimentary. The law then provided for the second highest man becoming Vice President, whether of the same political persuasion as the successful candidate or not. A period of extreme anxiety now began, scarcely more for Jefferson than for the whole people of the United States. The equality between Jefferson and Burr would of course cast the election into the House of Representatives, the political composition of which was such that the Republicans could not control the choice, leaving the Federalists with the power by holding steadily together to prevent any election whatsoever. Many influential Federalists soon showed themselves sufficiently embittered and vindictive to contemplate it. Meanwhile both parties awaited the arrival of the date for counting the electoral vote, reflecting over and anon on the campaign of a few months before, which had been the warmest up to that time.

Early in the spring of 1800 it became manifest that the Federalist party was losing ground. In April the New York state election went against them. Soon after this the dismissal by President Adams of some of the cabinet officers who were too friendly with Hamilton caused an irreparable break in the party. Hamilton printed a severe attack on the President and endeavored to make arrangements for giving Pinckney a majority of Federalist electors that he might be chosen President and Adams Vice President.

It was a campaign of vituperation throughout. One of the stories concerning Jefferson charged that "he had obtained his property by fraud and robbery; that in one instance he had defrauded and robbed a widow and fatherless children of an estate to which he was executor of £10,000 sterling." Burr came in for more than ordinary abuse. The better element of the Republicans, as well as that portion of the Federalists saw in him a dangerous man. Hamilton, knowing that Burr's seat in the Senate had been secured by means that at least were not fair, was the bitter enemy of this New Yorker, and although opposed to all Jeffersonian principles, was ready to see the Virginian triumph if Burr could be made to suffer defeat at the same time. It is one of the strangest tales that history has to tell, that Alexander Hamilton was a chief influence in making Thomas Jefferson President of the United States.

As the election drew nearer the result grew steadily more certain that the Republicans would be victorious. The Federalists were disheartened and foredoomed by the internal dissensions which split their party into factions more hostile and jealous toward each other than toward the common foe. Defeat was further insured by the admirable condition of the Republican party. Jefferson was a born organizer and Burr in New York had proved a really able political opponent. Finally election day came, and now the last of the state legislatures had met and selected its electors—the Federalist supremacy was broken, but the end was not yet. The unexpected complication—a tie—had arisen. Thus the country was ushered into a period that seriously threatened civil war, and during which the constitution passed through a strain of such severity that all men wondered at its surviving.

PACIFIC COAST SHIPBUILDING.

[Scientific American.]

The shipbuilding industry on the Pacific coast for the past three years has enjoyed a period of extraordinary activity. From January, 1898, to September, 1900, 32 months, the number of new ships built aggregates 74, with a total tonnage capacity of 37,910. Government vessels are not included in the list. Of the new craft, 45, with a tonnage of 14,229, were schooners, five were barkentines of 4,597 tons, one was a barge of 632 tons, and 23 were steamers having a tonnage of 18,452. The largest of the schooners rated 965 tons, and of the steamers, 4,597 tons.

Of the latter, three, aggregating 7,298 tons, were built of iron, the others of wood. San Francisco builders were the constructors of the larger number of both iron and wooden ships; but almost every port on the coast, from San Pedro to Puget sound, wherever the necessary supplies of lumber were to be had, contributed to the total result. Creditable as the exhibit is, the outlook is even more flattering. There is not a shipbuilder along the 2,000 miles of coast who has not all the work contracted for that can possibly be handled, and who could not easily duplicate his present undertakings if the supply of labor warranted it.

The cause of this prosperity is easily explained. For many years prior to 1898 the industry languished, and the carrying trade, which had been stimulated by artificial "booms," was greatly depressed. Dividends on marine property were small. The earnings were swallowed by heavy expenses. Losses by sea were not made good, and the actual number of coast ships considerably decreased. Just at the time that the maritime prospect seemed darkest, the extraordinary development of Alaska began. It was found that the number of vessels available for this profitable traffic was far below the demand. Every vessel that could be procured was chartered for the Alaska trade. High charters caused many to be withdrawn from the coast carrying trade, and a considerably scarcity of vessels for ordinary requirements began to be felt.

It was thought that the Alaska demand would be but temporary; but the contrary proved to be the case. It continued to increase, and is bound to be permanent. The Cape Nome traffic of the present year withdrew at least 100 vessels of all sorts from available supplies; and with new discoveries along the Alaska coast, and the location of camps that indicate every sign of permanency, the demand for a greater number of craft than was required in 1900 is undoubted. The charters for 1901 for the carrying trade of the far North already assure this. The increased demand for vessels for the Hawaiian and Philippine trade has greatly depleted the coast fleet, until there is an actual insufficiency of vessels for the ordinary coastwise traffic. The dispersion of a great number of vessels to distant points occurs at a time when the conditions of Pacific ports are more prosperous than for many years, and when trade is remarkably active. Ocean freights have continued to advance until 50 shillings is asked on wheat charters to Liverpool, yet, even at this extraordinary figure, there are but few vessels available. The values of cereals in California, Oregon and Washington are uncommonly depressed, not because foodstuffs are not in demand, but for the reason that transportation cannot be engaged to deliver them.

Except in one instance, the single tonnage capacity of the new ships is not noticeably great; but the general average indicates a gradual increase in size. Steamer Californian, referred to, an iron ship of 4,597 tons, built for the Hawaiian trade, and now in the Philippines, is the largest vessel of her class ever launched on the Western coast. If the steam schooner be excepted, a vessel which is said to be of a type peculiar to Pacific coast waters, the coast vessels do not differ greatly in character from those constructed elsewhere in the United States. The largest schooner ever built was of 600 tons. These vessels are designed for the shallow harbors of the coast, and are, consequently, all of light draught and exceptional beam. Their carrying capacity is great and their seaworthiness uncommonly good. Most of them are fitted for passenger traffic, and have cabins on the upper deck aft, though in some instances the cabins are in the centre. They are fitted with compound engines, and have an average speed of 10 knots. Being schooner-rigged, they are largely independent of steam propulsion. The type is economical as regards the running expenses, both of crew and motive power.

A RAILWAY IN ASHANTEE.

[Scientific American.]

Kumassi, the capital of Ashantee, is to be brought into closer communication with England by the construction of a railway to the coast. The work is to be undertaken by a Liverpool firm, and already a party of 27 engineers are on their way to the Gold coast for the purpose of surveying the country. The line is to be 180 miles in length and of three feet six inches gauge. The route to be followed is a very difficult one, extending through dense bush forest and over broken country. The engineers are to be assisted in the survey work by 1,700 carriers and laborers, to be dispatched and maintained from England. As the survey party proceeds, the work of construction will be carried out, operations being commenced at several places simultaneously. The great difficulty with which the contractors have to contend is the scarcity of labor and food, but it is anticipated that native labor will be forthcoming to the extent of about 10,000 men. The principal object of the railway is to develop the gold mining industry of the country. The land is very auriferous, and when the question of transport between Kumassi and the coast has been facilitated by the completion of this railway, the industry will be rapidly and extensively developed. Many of the West African gold mining companies are interested in the scheme, since it will then be able to reach the Ashantee capital within 14 days from England.

Scrofula

This root of many evils—

Glandular tumors, abscesses, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions, sore ears, inflamed eyelids, rickets, dyspepsia, catarrh, readiness to catch cold and inability to get rid of it easily, paleness, nervousness and other ailments including the consumptive tendency—

Can be completely and permanently removed, no matter how young or old the sufferer.

Hood's Sarsaparilla was given the daughter of Silas Vernoy, Wawarsing, N. Y., who had broken out with scrofula sores all over her face and head. The first bottle helped her and when she had taken six the sores were all healed and her face was smooth. He writes that she has never shown any sign of the scrofula returning.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Ask your druggist for it today and accept no substitute.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND,

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. S. Derby, 130 Bellevue Ave.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Fair tonight, except snow and warmer in extreme western portion; Thursday cloudy and warmer; probably snow; variable winds, becoming fresh southerly.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer, probably snow in the afternoon; variable winds, becoming southerly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Light snow fell during the night in New England but of inappreciable amounts. This morning fair weather prevails in all sections of the country, except light snows in the lower lake region and rains in Texas. The barometers are high, except in the Northeast, where the pressure is rising, and in southern Texas, the upper lake region, on the northern Pacific coast and over British Columbia, where there are slight depressions which may develop greater intensity during the next 24 hours. Zero temperatures this morning were confined to interior and northern parts of New England and the St. Lawrence valley. At 8 a. m. the temperature at Portland was 14, Boston 20, New York 22, Washington 26, New Orleans 48, St. Louis 28, Chicago 18, St. Paul 28, San Francisco 44.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	22	28	31
Barometer,	30.00	30.09	30.08
Wind,	W	W	W
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 04 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon rises ..... 22 h 58 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 08 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 09 m
High water ..... 11 h 52 m; — h — m

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 05 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon rises ..... 23 h 56 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 07 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 10 m
High water ..... 0 h 41 m; 12 h 47 m

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 06 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon rises ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 9 h 06 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 11 m
High water ..... 1 h 37 m; 13 h 44 m

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Sun rises ..... 7 h 06 m
Sun sets ..... 16 h 12 m
Moon rises ..... 0 h 54 m
Length of day ..... 9 h 06 m
Day's decrease ..... 6 h 11 m
High water ..... 2 h 31 m; 14 h 41 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, December 13, 17 h 42 m, E.
New Moon, December 21, 19 h 01 m, W.
First Quarter, December 28, 20 h 48 m, W.
Full Moon, January 4, 19 h 14 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Lost—Boa; 7th page.
Lappin—Wanted; 8th page.
Middletown—Bazaar; 5th page.
Lost—Broadcloth Cape; 7th page.
Opera House—Minstrels; 5th page.
Lost—Black Velvet Belt; 7th page.
Wanted—General Servant; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation as Cook; 7th page.
Huyler's Cocoa and Chocolate; 3d page.
Walsh Bros.—Useful Presents; 5th page.
Tiverton—Administrator's Sale; 8th page.
A. O. Titus Co.—Fancy Rockers; 1st page.
E. C. Blaine—Diamond Rings, etc.; 5th page.
Dominion Line—To Queenstown, etc.; 8th page.
Chase & Sanborn's Original Package Teas; 2d p.

FOR SALE,

Two Well-Arranged Dwelling Houses on Elm street, and an Additional Building Lot.

To be disposed of as a whole or in parcels. To enable purchasers with small savings to invest, the larger part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. A rare chance for working men to acquire a home at a small original outlay and reduce the mortgage by gradual payments.

Herbert L. Dyer, 1 Travers Block,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. and Bath Road.

Steam and Hot Water Heating.

Gas and Electric Lighting.

Electric Bells, Burglar Alarms

Philip F. Conroy,

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co.

HENRY BULL, JR., Agent
197 THAMES STREET.

Real Estate for Sale.

An estate on Prospect Hill street, consisting of large dwelling and about 4,000 sq. ft. of land. Central location. Reasonable terms. Particulars of

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate Agent,
197 Thames street.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Lincoln Hammett & Co. is this day dissolved.

LINCOLN HAMMETT,
J. FRED WAGNER.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1900.

All persons indebted to the said firm of Lincoln Hammett & Co. should make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said firm should present the same to the undersigned, who will continue to carry on the business of the late firm.

LINCOLN HAMMETT.

Newport, Dec. 10, 1900.

EDWIN T. BANNING
Architect,
209 Thames Street,
ROOM 20.

BANK NOTICES.

The National Exchange Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 3 P. M.

GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 11, 1900.

The Newport National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Election of Directors of this Bank will take place on Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at the banking house, 8 Washington square, 3:30 o'clock P. M.

HENRY C. STEVENS, Cashier.

December 8, 1900.

Aquidneck National Bank.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors for the year ensuing, will be held at the banking rooms, Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1901, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock M.

CHAS. T. HOPKINS, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., December 8, 1900.

Union National Bank
OF NEWPORT, R. I.

The Stockholders of this bank are hereby notified, that the annual meeting for election of directors and for the transaction of any other business which may legally come before them, will be held at their banking rooms Tuesday, January 8, 1901, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. S. COGGESHALL, Cashier.

Newport, R. I., December 8, 1900.

First National Bank.
NEWPORT, R. I.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank, for the Choice of Directors, will be held Tuesday, January 8, 1901, from eleven to twelve o'clock M.

NATH'L R. SWINBURNE, Cashier.

December 7, 1900.

Pure Water,

Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 180 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent, 176 Thames street.

A. W. LUTHER,

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Double Tenement Property For Sale.

On Howard street; an excellent double tenement house; bath and modern improvements in each part. Income $360 yearly. Price $3,000.

Cottage off Rhode Island Avenue For Sale.

An attractive cottage residence, with all modern conveniences, in first-class condition. Price $5,000.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

Telephone No. 320.

DIED.

STEVENS—In this city, 11th inst., James F. Stevens, aged 79 years and 6 months.
Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. George H. Draper, 29 Bell street, Friday noon at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial private.
DUNN—In Tiverton, 11th inst., Mary, wife of William Dunn, in her 63d year.
DURFEE—In Providence, 11th inst., Charles A. Durfee, in his 68th year.
CROWLEY—In Providence, 11th inst., Ellen Crowley, in her 66th year.
ADSHEAD—In Providence, 11th inst., Joseph Adshead, in his 72d year.
BUCKLEY—In Providence, 11th inst., Michael Joseph Buckley.
MULLIN—In Providence, 11th inst., Elizabeth J., widow of John Mullin, in her 77th year.
PECK—In Rehoboth, Mass., 11th inst., Gustavus B. Peck, in his 65th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 6 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

The best that money can buy should be your aim in choosing a medicine, and this is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures when others fail.

Church Street Property.

I HAVE AN EXCELLENT PIECE OF PROPERTY, WITH HOUSE OF TWO TENEMENTS, IN ALL 14 ROOMS; BATH, CLOSET AND BOWL TO EACH FLAT, AND IS HEATED BY STEAM. A VERY SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING, IN EXCELLENT LOCATION, WHICH I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE OWNER TO SELL; FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
94 BROADWAY.

Telephone 259.

GRAIN,

HAY AND STRAW

Of the very best quality.

H. L. MARSH & CO.
(H. L. Marsh. Howard R. Peckham.)
TELEPHONE 208.

FOR SALE.

Lot of Doors and Windows.

Two Good Covered Wagons

AT LOW PRICE.

George O'Brien, Prison street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

In excellent order. All improvements. 397 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,
BAY VIEW HOTEL, JAMESTOWN, R. I.

MASSAGE.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.

General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. O. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 875-4.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THEATRE PARTIES THIS WEEK.
QUICK LUNCH.
Fried Oysters to take out.
3 Private Dining Rooms.
Catering a Specialty.
Experienced and Reliable Men to Wait.
Private Parties to Dinner.
29 Touro St. J. T. ALLEN & CO.

Broadway Restaurant,

99 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.
N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

Christmas Greens and Holly.

My Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, Hearts and trimming will arrive all fresh and green about the 15th. Wait for me if you want something fine.

I have some fine small Palms and Rubber Plants from 35c. up; a nice thing for a Christmas present.

I also have all kinds of Skates—both Ice and Rolling Skates.

I have just added a new line of Coffee and Tea Pots, etc., nickel plated on copper, that will last for 15 years. "Very cheap."

All kinds of Bulbs, and the Potting Soil to grow them in. At

Harry L. DeBlois, 89 Broadway.

Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

AVOID UNKNOWN BRANDS

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. N.Y.

MARRIED AT ALL SAINTS.

Wedding of Colonel Reginald Norman and Miss Augusta Little.

Colonel Reginald Norman, son of the late George H. Norman, was married at All Saints' Memorial Chapel today by Rev. Henry Morgan Stone of Trinity Church, to Miss Augusta Little, daughter of Lieutenant W. McCarty Little, a retired naval officer who has long been a resident of Newport. The altar and chancel were decorated with palms and cut flowers in vases, all the columns being entwined with green, making a pretty effect. A canopy was arranged from the front door to the edge of the sidewalk.

The bride, who was led to the altar on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white satin en train, and trimmed with rare old Valenciennes lace, and a long tulle veil fastened with diamonds, her only other ornament being a diamond tiara, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of gardenias.

There were no bridesmaids, but the bride was attended by her young sister, Miss Little, gowned in pink with a pink hat to match, and carrying a bouquet of Bridesmaid roses. The ushers—Messrs. Stuyvesant LeRoy, John Boit, Roland King and J. Neilson Howard—wore boutonnieres of gardenias and pretty fleur-de-lis scarf pins, the gifts of the groom.

The horses attached to the bride's carriage wore white rosettes on the bridles and the whip was festooned with garlands of white ribbon. The coachman and footman also wore white rosettes.

The bride was the recipient of a large number of valuable presents and was in receipt of a message by cable from her mother-in-law, Mrs. George H. Norman, and her sister-in-law, Miss Mabel Norman, who are in Paris, and who sent her also several costly presents, as did the joint members of her husband's family.

After the wedding there was a reception, the collation being prepared by Pryce Jones, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. E. D. Boit, who with her mother, Mrs. Little, received. The house was decorated principally with palms and an orchestra was present. The guests at the reception numbered a tride over 50.

In the decorations at the house green was the feature. The parlor, where the reception was held, was a bower of green with palm and plant effects. The newly wedded couple stood in an arbor of green formed by palms overhanging and backing the spot. The fireplaces and all other parts affording opportunity for floral decorations were filled with plants and palms. The centrepiece for the wedding breakfast was of pink bridesmaid roses. The decorations at the church and house were by Gibson Brothers.

Mr. Kenneth C. Grant, organist of Trinity Church, rendered the following program before and during the ceremony:

Offertoire in E Flat,	Wely
Serenade,	Braga
Gavotte Pastorale,	Durand
Wedding Music,	Weil
Elizabeth's Prayer (Tannhauser),	Wagner
Elsa's Hochzeitszug (Lohengrin),	Wagner
Bridal Chorus, (Lohengrin),	Wagner
Wedding March,	Mendelssohn

Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Norman left for New York via Wickford. They will sail for Europe on the Lucania and will spend the winter in Paris, probably with Mrs. Norman. Later they will go to Japan and upon their way home will stop at the Philippines to see Lieutenant Little, of the marine corps, the bride's brother, who is stationed there.

The church, despite the fact that it was intended to be a quiet wedding, the Norman family being in mourning, was well filled with guests, many army and navy officers being present in uniform and adding brilliancy to the occasion. Twenty or more guests arrived in a special car from Boston. Among those present at the church were Captain and Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, U. S. A., ex-Mayor John Hare Powel, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Mary T. Bull, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. John Whipple, Miss Whipple, Mrs. C. H. Wrightington, Dr. V. M. Francis, Captain F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. G. Norman Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Norman, Max Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Prince, Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Chaplain and Mrs. W. G. Cassard, U. S. N., Professor J. B. Dimun, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Emmons, Mrs. A. O'D. Taylor, Jr., Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mayer, Mrs. Dalton E. Young, Miss Rose Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lawrence, Mrs. J. A. Stevens, the Misses Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. H. G. Mackaye, Mrs. H. A. Bentley, Miss Goodwin, Dr. and Mrs. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Dr. E. L. Cunningham, Miss Hurd, the Misses Newman, Mrs. G. M. Odell, Medical Inspector and Mrs. Fitzsimmons, U. S. N., Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. C. P. Rees, U. S. N., Miss Jane Hunt, Miss Elizabeth Wetmore Hunter, Miss Anna F. Hunter, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Luce, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, Mrs. Watkins, Paymaster and Mrs. T. J. Cowie, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Woollett, Mrs. E. M. Neill, Miss Neill, Mrs. W. N. Eldredge, Mrs. George Collins, Miss Collins, Paymaster and Mrs. I. C. Hobbs, U. S. N., Mrs. W. S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hopkins, Mrs. Shirley Erving, Mrs. Walter N. Hill, T. Mumford Seabury, Mrs. Ellen L. Schott, Miss Schott, Mrs. E. P. Rook, Miss Rook, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Powel, Mrs. C. L. Best, Miss Best, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Potter, Miss Potter, Mrs. and Miss Pumpelly, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Derby, Mrs. C. P. Townsley, Miss Dunn, Mrs. Thomas Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Thompson, Miss Betton, Surgeon R. P. Crandall, U. S. N., Lieutenant John T. Hubbard, U. S. N., Miss Hubbard, Benjamin H. Richards, Dr. E. N. Howard and Dr. and Mrs. Collins.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The annual meeting of the Parish Aid Society of St. Matthew's Church was held yesterday afternoon at the rectory. The secretary in her report gave a brief sketch of the work of the society during the past year, stating that there were 60 members. The treasurer also gave her annual report of the year's work, showing that the amount received by dues and other means, not including the sale of the articles made by the society during the winter, was $123. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Charles Bevins for her efficient services as president of the society during the past successful year.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. W. W. Briggs; vice president, Miss Hester Tennant; secretary, Mrs. Alfred Cory; treasurer, Mrs. George Barber.

Committee on Work—Mrs. Lionel Champlin, Mrs. John J. Watson, Miss Emily Tennant, Mrs. Eben Tefft.

Committee on Hospitality—Mrs. William Allen, Mrs. T. C. Watson, Mrs. William Watson, Mrs. John King, Mrs. Andrew Williams.

The society voted to buy a piano for its use during the coming winter, and laid plans for a series of social events connected with the parish work.

The annual meeting of Conanicut Council, No. 1,147, Royal Arcanum, for the election of officers for the ensuing year was held last evening at the town hall, and resulted as follows: Regent, E. G. Littlefield; vice regent, C. T. Knowles; past regent, Alvin H. Peckham; orator, Percival Gibson; secretary, Christopher L. Champlin; collector, Abbott Chandler; treasurer, T. D. Wright; chaplain, E. G. Knowles; warden, John A. Saunders; sentry, Max Schade; trustee for three years, H. T. Knowles. For representative to the Grand Council, to be held in Providence in April, George H. Carr, with Alvin H. Peckham as alternate, was chosen. William F. Caswell, who has served the council faithfully as secretary for five years, declined re-election.

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Champlin, Mr. A. R. Cory and Mr. William Watson are in Providence today.

Schooner Sadie Cory has arrived at the west ferry with a load of coal.

Mr. C. Grant Caswell has presented Town Clerk Caswell with a new sign for his office.

Today Mr. J. C. Terry's men are at work getting Knowles wharf ready for the Beaver Tail. Spiles have been driven to make a temporary slip, and it is likely that this afternoon landing will be made at that place, and so allow the work on the ferry slip to proceed without interruption.

Mr. L. S. Johnson and family have returned from New Bedford.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT'S LYSISTRATA.

The final work upon James Gordon Bennett's magnificent new steam yacht Lysistrata has been progressing very slowly. The London Yachting World in its last issue says: "She is fully engined—a turn of them was made in the dock at the yards of Denny & Co. last week—but there is still a deal of internal work to be done, and it is extremely improbable that she will be out for her steam trials before the middle of January. Allowing a fair margin for the holiday season which approaches and for the unexpected delays which always happen, it might indeed be safer to give the probable date of the trials as about the beginning of February.

Like Colonel A. J. Drexel's Margarita, she will be subjected to the severe test of being driven at full speed for eight hours' continuous steaming between the Clock and Cumbrae. Seventeen and one-quarter knots was the mean speed which the Margarita did on this trial, but the Bennett boat is expected to eclipse even this performance."

Colonel Drexel's yacht is now being prepared at her builder's yards for her maiden voyage. She is expected first to cross the Atlantic to New York and from that port to set out upon a cruise to Japan.

Building Stone
FOR SALE.
Inquire at Brookfield Farm, or of Edward A. Brown, Thames Street.

BISHOP CLARK'S DISCLAIMER.

Not Responsible for Alleged Irregularities in a Recent Consecration.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The controversy now in progress between certain of the leaders of the extreme ritualistic wing of the Protestant Episcopal Church and members of the broad church party over the recent consecration of Dr. Weller, coadjutor bishop of Fond Du Lac, Wis., is of considerable interest among Episcopalians in the East. That the discussion is out of the ordinary is recognized by leading churchmen, as according to an Associated Press despatch from Fond Du Lac early this morning the venerable Bishop of Rhode Island, Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, has issued an official communication on the subject, Bishop Clark is the presiding bishop of the church.

It appears that soon after the consecration of Dr. Weller as assistant to Rt. Rev. C. C. Grafton, Bishop of Fond Du Lac, the Churchman, a leading publication, strongly condemned the form of ceremony, including the vestments, used on that occasion. It was asserted that no authority could be found for the forms introduced in the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, and those responsible were vigorously called to account by the Churchman.

Bishop Clark, upon having the matter brought to his attention, disclaimed any responsibility for the alleged violation of the rubrics and "the introduction of the vestments having no authority of use in the church."

The Bishop of Fond Du Lac now replies that no rubric was broken or violated and that the service of the prayer book was used. He says that the ceremonial was entirely within his jurisdiction.

It appears that Bishop Clark, as presiding bishop, appointed a committee of three to take charge of the consecration, hence his part in the discussion.

Bishop Grafton was formerly rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston.

STRAIGHT PARTY FIGHT.

General Elections for the Prince Edward Island Legislature.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Dec. 12.—The general elections for members of the Prince Edward Island legislature are being held throughout the province today. The contest is a straight one between the Liberal government, of which Premier Farquharson is the head, and the Conservative party. There are contests in nearly every electoral district, and in some sections the fight has been unusually brisk.

While the Conservatives have many things in their favor, competent authorities look for the continuance of the Farquharson government in office by a small majority. There are some, however, who think the government will be overthrown. Within the past year the Liberals have been on the "ragged edge," and once during the last session of the legislature the government would have been outvoted had there been a defection of a Conservative member. The sitting of the house of assembly was notable for violent scenes, on one occasion a recalcitrant member having been forcibly ejected from the chamber.

Since that time the province has had its share of politics. In the general elections for the House of Commons at Ottawa, the vote of Prince Edward Island was practically evenly divided between Liberals and Conservatives, but today the issues are widely different, and the electoral divisions are much more numerous than those of the Dominion election, so that the result there cannot safely be taken as an indication of how the present contest will be decided.

The Farquharson government is aided to some extent by the influence which the federal administration commands. Most of the candidates declared themselves in favor of the present prohibitory law.

BOTH FACTIONS CLAIM CONTROL.

Republican Caucus to Nominate Quay's Successor to Meet January 1.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 12.—Announcement is made today that the Republican caucus to name a candidate for United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of M. S. Quay, will be called to meet January 1 at 8 p. m.

The legislature meets in biennial session at noon today. The Republicans have a majority in both branches, both factions of the party claiming control. The legislature will vote for United States Senator January 15.

Railroad Brotherhoods May Support the Telegraphers.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 19.—Representatives from the railroad brotherhoods held a secret meeting last night for the purpose of considering whether they should take action in support of the striking telegraphers. The various delegations were appointed as committees to present the matter to their respective brotherhoods separately. The meeting was informal, and those present were very reticent. Some expressed the opinion that they ought to back up the telegraphers, but that it might not be expedient to do so.

THE WARSHIPS BIDS.

Further consideration of the proposals for contracts for the construction of battleships and armored cruisers led the board on construction to recommend to Secretary Long, the appointment of boards of officers to investigate the condition of the shipbuilding plants of certain bidders, to ascertain if they are sufficiently well equipped to begin the construction of armorclads within six months. The plants to be inspected are those of the Fore River Engine Company of Braintree, Mass.; Moran Bros. of Seattle, Wash., and John H. Dialogue & Son of Camden, N. J. Secretary Long will probably detail an officer from the Puget Sound navy yard to visit the works of Moran Bros., one from League Island to inspect the Dialogues' plant, and one from the Charlestown yard to investigate the condition of the Fore River establishment. It is becoming apparent to the authorities that many of the bids are outside of the appropriation, when the cost of supplying the accepted apparatus is taken into consideration.

At a meeting of the board of naval bureau chiefs yesterday it was decided that the great program of shipbuilding under the new bids could be executed without resort to Congress at present for increased appropriations. This means that five of the largest and swiftest battleships designed for the navy, and six of the most powerful armored cruisers, will be awarded to shipyards immediately after the special boards to examine the capacity of three yards have reported on their ability to undertake work of this class.

The firms which are to be the subject of reports have neither of them ever built large ships for the navy. They are among the lower bidders, however, and will unquestionably secure some of the contracts if their plants are shown to be capable of the work.

As a result of the board's action there is no question that three battleships and three armored cruisers will be sheathed, and that the navy will thus have the first first-rate vessels so treated in its development. Admiral Hichborn expresses confidence that they may be built within the appropriations.

Acting under orders from the secretary, the three boards will be appointed at once, and begin their work before the adjournment of Congress for the holiday recess. It is not expected that any reports can be received before the first week in January, and the bids for all the vessels may not be awarded until January 15.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Dr. Chalmers Prentice of Melrose, Mass., is in town today.

—The pavers are at work on the granite pavement north of the new freight depot.

—Mr. Edward McDougall, who has been visiting in this city, has returned to Providence.

—The Police Station clock is keeping standard time, 10:55, but whether a. m. or p. m. does not appear.

—Mrs. Matthewson will conduct the meetings at the Salvation Army Thursday and Friday nights.

—A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Charles E. Hammett the lower half of his house at 46 Church street to Frank J. Coté.

—Mrs. Albert Zapfe of Brooklyn, who has been notified of the illness of her father, Mr. Carl Hertgen, arrived this morning.

—Evidently physicians outside of Newport believe Newport a remunerative field, three non-residents recently having completed arrangements to locate here.

—Tugs Wyalusing and Checktowaga of the Lehigh Valley line, with loaded barges from New York, bound east, and tug G. M. Winslow, from Boston for New York with light barges, are in port.

—A despatch from New York says that torpedo boat Bailey left that city early this morning for Newport for her official trial. The Bailey carries a crew of 48 men, provided by the builders.

—The ashes collectors who were due in the vicinity of Gould street and Tilley avenue Saturday had failed to appear yesterday and ash barrels in that vicinity have been exposed to the hard weather in the interim. No fault is found with the men, who have been doing good work and working overtime, trying to do what was right.

—The bazaar of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union at Masonic hall attracted another large attendance last evening and the various features were well patronized. This evening His Honor, Mayor Boyle, and the members of the City Council will be the special guests, being escorted from the City Hall by the Union, accompanied by the Father Mathew band.

THE OLD DEFENDER TO BE BROKEN UP.

The successful cup boat of 1895, the Defender, cost to build and run that year $156,000. Last year, as the trial boat for the Columbia, she cost to repair and run $40,000. Her days of usefulness, it is said, are now over, and the owners therefore do not care to have her around any longer. They have sold her, or will do so in a few days, with the understanding that she shall be broken up. Hawkins of City Island, where the yacht has been laid up for more than a year, will probably break up the old craft around which hang the memory of many eventful yachting days.

OUT-DOOR LIFE AT VASSAR.

The out-door life of Vassar is so important a part of a college course there that one might say it is fully half of it. The beauty of the extensive grounds, and of the surrounding country, is a constant call to outside activity. The athletic contests, for which much preparation in the open air as well as in the gymnasium is necessary, are only one of its phases. Golfing, rowing on the lake, or skating on it in winter, and always the long, delightful walks possible in every direction, tempt the girls continually and make the obligatory daily exercise a chief recreation. A favorite pilgrimage on some mellow autumn day or tender spring morning when the soft wind and tremulous haze mean bursting life is to the not-far-away home of John Burroughs. The venerable naturalist is a valued friend to the Vassar girl, who marks with a white stone the day she spends with him in his woodland cottage, or rather out of it, for neither guest nor host will stay indoors. The river, too, offers its al-fresco opportunities; the Hudson is sleepy and quiet at this point, and though rowing on the river is not allowed, there are little tramp steam-tugs to be had for the getting together, in which companies of girls float happily on the stream in the bright days of fall and early summer. More extended trips on larger steamers are taken on formal occasions when class entertains class.

MAP STUDIES FOR THE NATION.

[New York Sun.]

A German magazine tells the story of an old French farmer who, like many peasants of France, had an immoderately enlarged idea of the size of his great country. Some one brought him one day a map of Europe to see if it would change his preconceptions as to the extent of his native land. The old man found France in its little corner and ran his finger along its outlines. Then he traced the boundaries of some of the other countries and finally followed the borders of Europe around the edges of the map. Then he turned away, sadly shaking his head and uttering only two words, "Not large."

No book or argument could have given him so vivid an idea of the comparative insignificance of France's fraction of Europe. The story illustrates the great advantage of good maps which is that one may obtain from them, at a glance, a clear and accurate impression of the facts treated which could not be so vividly presented to the mind by many pages of written description.

A map published in Germany in May last may be cited as another illustration of this fact. The purpose of the map is to show the sea industries of the German coasts. With the German genius for cartography and the invention of symbols to denote facts, a great deal of important and interesting information is given without a printed word or numerals. The number of regular steamship lines, vessels and docks, and the amount of tonnage of each port, the total sea trade of each port for 1898, the shipbuilding centres and number of dry docks, the fishing ports, the towns where fish curing is carried on, the chief fish markets, the routes by which fish are taken to Berlin, the distribution along the coasts of the fisheries, population and other information are shown with perfect legibility. The map gives an admirable bird's eye view of all the industrial relations of the German coasts to the sea.

German cartography has recently been attracting attention by labors in a field to which maps have not hitherto been largely devoted. Various map houses have been publishing many sheets like that just mentioned, giving one or another phase of the empire's present development in respect of industrial activity, colonial expansion, sea power, merchant marine, etc. The most conspicuous example of these works, whose special aim is not to show geographic features but to depict the resources of the empire and its achievements and tendencies in the world of work, is undoubtedly Paul Langhan's Deutsche Kolonialatlas, which he completed in 1897 after five years of labor. No other map product is a finer illustration of the great variety of information that may be clearly shown on a map sheet. These hundreds of maps present to the eye all that cartography can show of the results of the material and intellectual activity of the German people the world over, even to their missions and schools and their progress in agriculture and trade and in tropical colonization. The volume is one of the best examples in recent years of the superior product resulting from the critical use of a vast amount of good cartographic material in the compilation of an atlas. The sources, for example, upon which Langhans based his map sheets of German East Africa were 375 maps, while 186 maps were used in the preparation of his New Guinea and 135 in his Cameroons sheets.

Where are the map makers in our own country who will enter this field of national cartography? A great opportunity awaits the map publisher who is able to set forth on map sheets the facts of our resources and their relation to our industrial and commercial supremacy with German thoroughness and fidelity to truth and something approaching German cartographic excellence. In no way can these great facts be so well collated for the convenient use of business men and students as on maps, and there would be no lack of market for such maps if they did justice to the subjects treated and to the present advanced methods of the cartographic art.

TO STUDY THE SOUTHERN HEAVENS.

D. O. Mills of New York, at the request of President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, has promised the University of California to defray the expenses, about $21,000, of a two years' astronomical expedition from the Lick observatory to South America or Australia. The object of the expedition is to study the movements of stars in the line of sight. Already this work has been done at the Lick observatory over about three-fourths of the sky. Two years' work at an observing station south of the equator will complete the first general survey ever made of the heavens for this purpose. By the use of the great spectograph presented by Mr. Mills several years ago, the Lick Observatory has done remarkable spectroscopic work.

UNTIL XMAS
$5.00
Will buy
GUARANTEED.
Solid Gold-Rimmed Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
$4.50 and $4.00
Will buy
Solid Gold Rimless Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
Your eyes will be scientifically examined and glasses accurately fitted.
ESTABLISHED 1884.
Mueller,
Scientific Optician,
.08 Bellevue Ave

Useful Presents.

Carpet Sweeper (Bissell's),	$2.25
Shoe Blacking Case,	.95
Medicine Case,	1.50
Child's Morris Chair,	.98
Carver and Fork,	.95
Miller Lamp with Shade,	1.45
Umbrella Stands,	1.45
Rocking Chairs,	.98
Nickel Tea and Coffee Pots,	.90

Walsh Bros.

Christmas Shoppers
WILL FIND AT OUR PLACE A SELECT AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF
Toys, Dolls,
Sterling Silver Novelties,
Fancy Goods,
Toilet Articles, etc., etc.,
WELL SUITED FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
While our PRICES are, without exception, the LOWEST in the city.
Levy's
78 BROADWAY.

WE PARENTS ARE GOOD

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ARCHARENO Combination Board, Santa Claus patent, plays 32 games for $3.50.
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CROKINOLE, $1.25 and $2.50.
Regular Bowling Alley for $1.25.

FOR 10 CENTS.

CHECKERS, CRUSADERS, GAME OF STAR, JACK STRAWS, WALKING NIGHT ROPE, BOMBARDMENT, GOLF, KING COLE, JUMPING FROG, LAWN TENNIS, FUNNY FACES, HARLEQUIN, FOX AND GEESE, DR. BUSBY, BEAR HUNTERS, LEAP FROG, CATCH THE RABBIT, BICYCLE TRIP, TRI BANO, DOMINOES, SPECULATION, TADPOLE POOL, HOBBING THE MILLER.

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TOLL GATE, LITTLE FIREMEN, FOOTBALL, SEVEN SLEEPERS, FISH POND, BATTLE FLAG, CHESSINDIA, CAPTAIN KIDD, BICYCLE GAME, SOCIAL BROWNIES, BASKET BALL, BAGATELLE, CROQUET, McALLISTER, GOLF, BEAN BAG GAME, BATTLEDORE & SHUTTLECOCK, STEEPLE CHASE, LITTLE CORPORAL.

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UNCLE SAM'S WAR WITH SPAIN, CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, DOUBLE SIXES, EGYPTIAN GAME OF AMMON, PARLOR CROQUET, THE AMUSING INSTRUCTOR, SOLDIER BOY, BATTLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK, PARCHEESI, PROGRESSIVE GAME BOARD, CHIVALRY, UNCLE SAM'S MAIL, IN THE SOUP, KILR, TRILBY, NEW WOMAN, DONKEY PARTY, FUN AT THE CIRCUS, GESCHAFT, BEN HUR, CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE, HARVARD AND YALE, DEWEY BATTLE BOARD, AMERICAN HURDLE RACE, GOLF, PRISONER OF ZENDA, MANSION OF HAPPINESS, DOMINOES, DOUBLE NINES, TELEGRAPH BOY, BUSINESS, GO BANG, BACKGAMMON, LIMITED MAIL, SOLDIER GAME, HALMA, PARLOR POLO, THE HORN PARTY, ROYAL ARABIA, BOB, OUIJA BOARD, F. B. GAME, REVERSIE, WAR, HIDDEN BOOK, CHRISTMAS TREE GAME, NELLIE BLY, FISH POND, MILITARY GAME, WAR AT SEA, BAGATELLE BOARDS, TIVOLI, BASE BALL, ANCHASIS, RIVAL POLICEMEN, across THE SEA, MAIL & EXPRESS, KIOWA, PARLOR RING TOSS, BATTLE FLAG, BATTLE AT MANILA.

—AT—

Landers & Son's, The Leaders in Holiday Goods.

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Avoid Typhoid Fever by drinking our
Pure Distilled WATER.
This is made from our artesian well water which comes from a depth of 180 feet.
No case of Typhoid Fever has occurred where this water has been used.
CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
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Every Saturday Afternoon
—OF—
Small pieces of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Corned Beef and Veal.
Also Vegetables of all kinds to close the week's sales.
—AT—
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On record, the light produced by the
KERN BURNER,
That saves 80 per cent over old old style fish-tail burner or the present electric light. Call and see them as they work.

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Coal Scoops,
Ash Cans,
Weather Strips,
Door Checks,
And you should understand that we represent the factory for Blount's makes—the very best things made.

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Get the Miller patterns; do not smoke or smell, heat well, can be run low, are safe for bedroom uses. See our prices. A Miller Lamp complete for $1.25, nickeled and a beauty.

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GREAT COMEDIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS.
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Every Attraction,
THE FAMOUS THREE ST. FELIX SISTERS.
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OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH WILL BE CONTINUED IN
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This (Wednesday) Eve'g, Dec. 12.
Oyster supper will be served. Admission free.

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BAZAAR
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Festival.
Benefit of Local Union 176, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America,
IN MASONIC HALL,
Dec. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
DANCING FROM 9 TO 12.
TRAINING STATION ORCHESTRA.
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Season tickets, 50c. Admission, 15c.

Diamond Rings,
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THE BIRTHPLACE OF DOLLS.

Many Come from the Thuringian Mountains of Germany.

With the approach of the holidays, many a little girl will begin to think of what Santa Claus is to bring her, and, doubtless, in a majority of cases will hope for a new doll, among other things. She may have a doll now, and she will cling fondly to the old one, but, still, she wants one fresher and prettier, and more stylishly dressed. Simple as a doll may appear at first sight, the work needed for its completion is complicated, says Consul Hughes in an interesting report on the doll trade in Thuringia. Among the people of that mountainous portion of Germany the making of dolls is a business of considerable importance, and gives employment to thousands of people.

The commonest kind of doll now in the market, says the report, is the one which goes under the name of "mat doll." Its trunk is made of cheap shirting, stuffed with sawdust or excelsior, its legs, arms and head are usually of papier-mache, the last having on them wax covering. A coarse shirt completes this very simple type of doll, and yet many hands have been engaged in getting it ready. Certain workmen make the arms and legs, either by cutting them out of wood or by moulding them of papier-mache; others arrange the limbs in flat, wooden boxes, which are put near the stove or in the sun to dry; others dip the arms and legs into a basin containing red dye, to give them a flesh-like appearance, and also in a solution to make them washable; others sew, cover and stuff the doll; others paint the eybrows, lips and hair; if this last be not merely indicated by paint mohair is glued on. The manufacture of the glass eyes, as well as the fixing of them in the headis again done by different people; and all the parts are put together by a small manufacturer, who usually lives in town and to whom the workmen engaged in the manufacture of parts of dolls carry the product of their weekly toil. Model dolls are quite similar to the wax dolls, with the exception that they are provided with heads made entirely of wax.

The making of fine doll wigs must be considered an art by itself. Mohair, which is imported in large quantities from England is used in their manufacture; sometimes human hair is employed, but the latter material being expensive, its use will always be limited.

The consumption of china bisque heads is very large. The mass out of which china heads are made consists of china clay, quartz sand, feldspath and kaolin. These materials are put into iron drums and mixed, ground between flint stones and wetted. The mixture is filled into hollow gypsum forms, and remains long enough to allow part of the mass to settle on the inner surface of the mould and become firm. The remainder is poured out again, and the gypsum forms, which consist of two parts, are removed so that the china heads in their unfinished state are left. Before they have become quite hard, all roughness is removed from the surface, and the spaces for the mouths and eyes are cut out. Next, the heads are exposed in ovens to an intense heat for about three days; they are then painted and placed for a few hours into another kind of oven, so that the paint is burned in.

The glass eyes are blown out of tubes held over a strong gas flame; they are connected by wire, and if it is desired to make them movable, a lead weight is fastened to the wire.

The dressing of dolls is also an extensive industry. Of recent years, dolls are brought out dressed in uniforms to represent some well known character. Dolls dressed in khaki are now being put on the English market.

Children of all times and climes have had dolls. The girls of ancient Hindostan had fancy dolls, and in Greece even jointed dolls were sold in the market place. The girls of the Middle Ages had not only dolls, which must have been the favorite playthings, if one can judge from the allusions of the poets, but also dolls' houses and dolls' wagons.

The German city of Nuremberg is the centre of the toy trade, and it is from there that the famous woolen toys are shipped in all parts of the civilized world.

A number of eathern dolls representing babies and armored knights were found under the Nuremberg pavement in 1859. These dolls date from the fourteenth century. The hole in one of them is for the reception of the "Pathenpfennig," or godparents' gift. The boy-doll generally mounted, was also a favorite with the girls of the Middle Ages.

The children of those times were not exacting. Colored eggs, painted wooden birds, bladders filled with peas, little "practicable" windmills, and eathern animal figures were thankfully received. The boys had hobby horses, paper windmills and marbles. A verse of the seventeenth century bewails the destruction of pockets by the last-named. The older boys went fowling with blow guns.

An elaborate toy is described in an old manuscript by the Abbess Herrad von Landsberg. This, which was obtainable only by children who had exercised unusual discretion in the selection of their parents, consisted of two knights in full armor, which were caused to joust by pulling a string. A similar contrivance, except that the knights were mounted, gladdened the boyhood of the Emperor Maximilian, "the last of the knights."

In the private collection of the Emperor of Austria are two bronze knights of the fifteenth century. They are on rollers and their hands are pierced for the reception of woolen lances, destined to be shivered when the figures are rolled violently together.

With several princes the pastime of the boy became the passion of the man. Elector August of Saxony, a famous huntsman, in 1672, gave his young son a completely equipped hunt. There were four each of boars, foxes, wolves and harts, and a dozen deer, followed by two dogs, numerous horses and huntsmen, and a sleigh, 77 pieces in all, and all capable of lifelike motion. The young princesses received a toy kitchen, the equipment of which contained 101 plates, and everything else in proportion; as well as a poultry house, tables, wardrobes, bath tubs, writing desks, cradles, etc., for their dolls' house.

But the children of the rich patricians, especially in Nuremberg and Augsburg, had wonderful dolls' houses that a princess might have longed for. These houses were of several stories, and complete in every detail. They had cellars, stables, laundries, bathrooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, servants' quarters, parlors and nurseries like the mansions of the rich fathers who bestowed them.

Their furniture comprised everything from the well-stocked linen press, the housewife's pride, to the bird cage, from beds with lace counterpanes and embroidered pillow cases, to mouse traps, from the spinet to children's toys, rocking horses, checkers, cards, dolls and rattles.

Some of these houses cost more than 1,000 florins, and that is probably the reason why so many of them have been preserved. There are four in the Nuremberg Germanische Museum alone.

"Many animals and birds," says an old writer, "had real skin and feathers and dolls were dressed in the exact costumes of all countries. Dolls dressed in the very latest fashion were sent from Paris as models. There was scarcely a trade that did not often repeat its work in miniature for a toy."

Toys probably came into fashion almost as soon as children did. In the beginning the former, like the latter, were very simple. But both developed with the advancement of civilization, and it is a noteworthy fact that the toys of any period are, so to speak, a mirror of the times, so that epochs of great artificial refinement have always been remarkable for the elaboration and costliness of children's playthings.

A very curious collection of dolls is exhibited in the Peabody Museum at Harvard University in Cambridge. It comprises nearly 100 figures, carved out of the root of the cottonwood by the Moqui girls. They wer brought togething can be imagined more grotesque in form and coloring than these little figures, which symbolize indeed the katcinas, or Moqui gods, but are none the less the genuine playthings of the little Moqui girls. They wer brought together from the ruined pueblos of Arizona and the villages of the Moqui Indians.

The Moqui dances—the great snake dance in particular—are well known; and the dolls which are given out to the children not only are made to suggest the dancers in their masks, but are themselves distributed at the "Farewell Dance," which takes place the last of July or the first of August.

Moqui mythology includes a great number and variety of goods. There are the great gods who dwell forever in the beautiful San Francisco mountains; the Moqui Olympus, 75 or 80 miles westward from the Moqui villages, and the lesser gods, who come among the Moqui in December and leave them to return to the mountains in midsummer. The latter are the katcinas. The object of their sojourn in the village is that they may learn the needs and wishes of the Moqui and report them to the great gods.

While the katcinas are in the Moqui villages the inhabitants take every opportunity to please them and do them honor. In the course of the season half a dozen festivals take place, not every year to the same katcinas, but so arranged that in the course of a few years all may receive their fair amount of worship.

There are something like 60 or 70 of these katcinas, many of them the gods of rain and water, as is natural in so dry and torrid a country as Arizona, while others are called after the commoner wild animals, as the antelope katcina, the wolf katcina or the mountain sheep katcina, or after the staple articles of food, as the maize katcina.

While the priests are by themselves in an underground room called the "kiva," celebrating the rites of the god, the body of men who are to perform the public dance retire into another kiva to prepare the things which they must wear on the day of their appearance. In 1900, when the members of the Hemenway expedition observed the farewell dance, the antelope katcina had been chosen. The dancers who were to take part retired into the kiva alloted them, and occupied several days in painting masks, kilts and implements which they were to wear or carry, with the symbols proper to the antelope god. There were to be 23 men and six women represented, but all the performers were men. The musical instruments required by each person consisted of a couple of rattles—one made of a dyed gourd containing small stones, and fastened to a handle; the other an arrangement made of a tortoise shell, to be tied to the calf of the left leg in such a way that it would rattle in the dance.

Beside making ready these paraphernalia, the performers in this farewell katcina must make a number of toys for the children, miniature bows and arrows for the boys, roasted ears of corn and cakes of meat, and, above all the dolls for the little girls.

Some of the dolls are so elaborate that it is impossible for a man to make one of them in the few days that he spends in retirement in the kiva. As a matter of fact, therefore, he has been at work on his doll, very likely, for some time before he finally goes into the kiva; and if he puts only the finishing touches on his work while there, it is thought that he has satisfied all religious requirements.

On the morning of the dance the performers issue from their kiva and go to a recess in the rock called the "house of the katcinas," not far from the town. From this rockroom, which lies to the west, the dancers enter the village at daybreak, each bearing in his left hand a doll, or, it may be, two dolls, and a twig of spruce, typifying the mountains, to which the katcinas are to return, and in his right his gourd rattle. During the morning they dance from time to time without attracting any special attention from the villagers. In the afternoon, however, the people, dressed in their best clothes, gather to watch the dancers, who appear, bearing this time, not only the dolls, but the roasting ears, the bows and arrows and the other things meant for the children. There is no special ceremony connected with the presentation. The children sit with their elders, and the bows and cakes and dolls are handed to them without any formality.

As has been said, the dolls are whittled out of the root of the cottonwood, which is chosen for several reasons. One is that there is very little cotton wood growing near the Moqui. Another is that it is a sacred tree, since it grows along the water courses, the most precious possession of the Moqui. Moreover, it is very light, and so soft that it cuts with the greatest ease. The dolls are now whittled out with jackknives, but in the old days, before the white man came, stone knives were used, and even now the smoothing and polishing of dolls is mainly done with a piece of sandstone.

The forms and colors of the dolls are very numerous. They are decorated with pieces of cloth, eagles' and owls' feathers or bits of yarn. On them are painted a great variety of symbols—to indicate the lightning or the thunder cloud or the hail of the rainstorm. Very often the rainbow is curved over their heads. Very many of them bear a curious head-dress in the form of a thin tablet of wood, which is cut and carved in a curious fashion.

After this account of the ceremonial significance of these queer dolls, it will not be surprising to learn that they get rather better care from the children who own them than do the dolls of civilized communities. Although a child may often be seen carrying one about in the fashion of a mother her baby, there is evidently some religious feeling in the matter, however slight. Usually she hangs them up in a row along the wall of her mother's house, for which purpose every doll is made with a loop of string. It is seldom, indeed, that one can go into a Moqui house without seeing one or two of these dolls hung up, sometimes as many as seven or eight.

A GREAT SURPRISE

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 25c. and 50c.

CARIBOU HUNTING.

The Island of Newfoundland a Veritable Sportsman's Paradise.

Caribou hunting in Newfoundland is now at its height. The season opened September 1. From October 1 to 20 is a close season, when caribou are protected. After the twentieth is the best time to kill this species of big game. Then the beautiful antlers are in perfect condition. According to the accounts of hunters, including several women, who have returned from this region the game is plentiful.

Not until the completion of the narrow gauge railroad, 500 or more miles long, across Newfoundland, from St. John's to Port aux Basques, did American sportsmen appreciate the rich hunting and fishing territory that lies almost at their very doors. English sportsmen were the first to penetrate into the interior lakes and "barrens" of Newfoundland in search of the lordly caribou, or, as he is sometimes called, the American reindeer.

Here and there small piles of bleached bones are to be seen on the shores of the placid lakes and limpid pools. They bear mute testimony more to the abundance of the caribou than to the sportsmanship of the early hunters, who, unrestrained by game laws, or even a sense of decency, slaughtered this magnificent animal literally by the hundreds. Only the antlers were taken, while the carcass was left for the ravens and eagles to devour. Today the caribou are protected and, therefore, are increasing in numbers. The visiting sportsman is restrained from wholesale butchery by judicious game laws, which are strictly enforced. Every non-resident sportsman is obliged to take out a license to hunt. The minimum charge is $40, which allows him to kill and export three caribou heads. The later in the season the caribou is killed the more successful the sportsman is likely to be in securing a large head as a trophy of his trip.

The island is reached direct by steamer from either New York or Boston. The trip consumes about five days. Where one's time is limited the rail route via Boston, St. John (New Brunswick), Truro (Nova Scotia), and then 10 hours on the steamer which runs across in the night to Port aux Basques—the terminus of the Newfoundland railroad—is preferable.

Messrs. J. J. Slater and E. W. Little, who have returned from an extensive hunting trip through Newfoundland, said: "It is difficult to specify any particular section of the country as the best for either trout or salmon fishing, or for caribou, except, broadly speaking, the area lying between the stations of Howley's and Exploit. The Bay of Islands is a favorite location for sportsmen to alight, engage guides and fit out with provisions necessary for a stay of a week or two in the bush.

"It has been frequently stated by Newfoundland enthusiasts that salmon and trout may be taken during the season in quantities large enough to immediately establish one's reputation as a 'game hog' from any railroad trestle along the line. This statement is equally true of the caribou, which, being a migratory animal, crosses the railroad tracks twice each year. He crosses in the spring on his pilgrimage northward to the higher latitudes of the northern peninsulas, and again in the fall during September and October, majestically bearing his full grown antlers on his way southward to the warmer and more sheltered plains, where he spends the severe winter months.

"There are different modes of hunting the caribou. Stalking the herds on the plains about Exploit and Gaff Topsail or watching their runways on the lakes and water sources are the favorite means employed to get within range of this stately creature. Those who fail to enjoy living in a tent in the heart of a virgin wilderness can find in some places small log cabins where board can be obtained at very reasonable prices. The hunting ground being close at hand, the sportsman can hunt all day and then return to a hot dinner and a comfortable bed, wher he can dream of caribou and salmon galore.

"With the exception of the charge made for the hunting license, the woods and streams are free to sportsmen, there being no game preserves of any character whatsoever on the island. Guides may be hired for one or two dollars per day. They are generally faithful in every respect.

"There is no place affording such an abundance and variety of sport that may be visited more conveniently in less time and with less expense than the islands of Newfoundland. It is a veritable sportsman's paradise. The streams of New Brunswick are leased to parties who pay large sums for the right to fish where a dozen salmon have not been caught in as many years. For less than $100 the same sportsman could enjoy a trip to Newfoundland and a week of the most magnificent salmon fishing imaginable. Caribou are very plentiful this eason, and many a fine head will adorn the den or dining room of the sportsman ere the season closes."

Among the few women who have hunted caribou in this country is Mrs. Cardeza, of Germantown, Penn. Five heads adorn the walls of her dining room in silent witness to her prowess with her 30-30 rifle. Mrs. Cardeza has hunted in many parts of the globe, but Newfoundland, in her estimation, is the ideal resort of the sportsman.

PROPER TIME FOR PRUNING TREES.

[Meehan's Monthly.]

Many inquiries are made in regards to the proper time for pruning trees or shrubs, both ornamental and fruiting. It is impossible to answer except in a general way, as the individuals to be treated must be each one considered. Where considerable pruning is to be done, the need for a practical man with plenty of experience and a knowledge of all kinds of trees is evident.

In the case of fruit trees, it may be necessary to thin out the branches to permit the free circulation of air and light—very essential things to strong, healthy growth. Such pruning is done in the winter, any time after the leaves have fallen, though wounds will probably heal with greater ease if made towards spring. A careful painting of the wounds, however, makes it safe earlier. Should the growth of the trees be too straggling, they should be pruned lightly, during early summer, while the sap is active and growth is being made. At the same time it will encourage the production of fruit buds, which are set on short spurs.

As regards the ornamental trees, the same rule will apply to the thinning out of branches; the weaker ones are, of course, to be removed, allowing the strong ones to remain. If they are to be put into shape, possibly a little pruning in winter and a little more in May or June, when growth is resumed, would bring about the desired results.

The flowering trees and shrubs must be pruned according to their respective characters. If it is desirable to retain flowering buds for the first season, most early-blooming plants should not be pruned very much until after they have bloomed, as the flowering buds are formed the season previous. Of course, a thinning out will do no harm in this respect, and will give much more strength to the remaining branches.

One correspondent asks if the end of March is too late to prune apple trees in northern New York. Following the above principles, it would not be—in fact, one could prune in any month if it is done judiciously with an understanding of the results that would follow.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Dr. W. C. Rives of New York is here for a few days.

—Colonel DeLancey Astor Kane of New York is in town.

—F. H. Fitzler of Tiverton has been granted a patent for an automatic water circular.

—Mayor-elect and Mrs. F. P. Garrettson returned this morning from their visit to Cuba.

—Miss Louise Jurgens has returned from New York, where she has been visiting her sister.

—Miss Dorothy Potter went to New York this morning, for an extended visit to her brothers.

—Mrs. Hugh K. Norman has returned from Europe. She is at present visiting in Brooklyn.

—Miss Tanner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Tanner, is here from Wellesley College on a week's vacation.

—Mrs. F. O. French went to New York yesterday. The rest of her family and guests remain at "Harborview." Miss Elsie French expects to go to New York Saturday night.

—Rev. Byron Gunner went to New York today, to deliver in the largest Baptist church in that city, tonight, his lecture, "Five Hours in the Hands of a Mob." He will return Friday.

—Mrs. Brockholst Cutting of New York has followed again this year her custom of providing hot coffee, crackers and cheese for the members of the night police force during the cold weather.

—Mr. John H. Crosby was one of the party which left Providence with Governor Gregory yesterday for Washington, to attend the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the federal government in the District of Columbia.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe (Miss Harriet Ives Gammell) and Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Van Alen (Miss Daisy Post) are passengers on steamship Deutschland, which sailed from New York for Plymouth and Hamburg today.

—There was just one business house on Thames street that had ashes out on its sidewalks last night. A number of stores were open and some had regular skating rinks in front, but one had a sidewalk that could be walked on or stood upon with safety.

—Mr. Horace J. Hayden, second vice president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, who died in New York last week, was a brother of Dr. D. H. Hayden of this city. Dr. Hayden was present at the burial at Mount Auburn Cemetery yesterday.

—Mr. Edgar S. Cramp is making extensive improvements to the Chickering cottage on Bellevue avenue, "Sunnylea," which he purchased last spring and occupied during the summer. Mrs. Duncan Elliott is making alterations to the W. Starr Miller cottage, which she recently purchased.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

An Xmas Gift for the Fastidious.

Santa Claus will find in our superb stock of trimmed millinery. We are displaying some artistic creations in exceedingly stylish hats, toques, turbans and bonnets that are a rare combination of beauty and utility, and combine exquisite color effects and rich trimmings. If Santa Claus doesn't remember you, make yourself an Xmas gift from our stock.

G. H. KIRBY, 58 BROADWAY.

Pattern Hats and Bonnets

For Autumn and Winter,

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Pelham Millinery Parlors

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AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF ALL THE Latest Millinery Models.

PATTERN HATS AND NOVELTIES.

$25 in gold to be drawn Dec. 24. A ticket given with every 50c. purchase.

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A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston.

Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St.

Page Coiled Wire Fencing.

Erected on steel or wooden posts, set in concrete; all complete, costs $1 to $10 per running rod, according to number of end, corner or gate posts; height 2 ft. to 10 ft. 30 styles of handsome

WROUGHT IRON FENCING.

That costs from $1.10 to $3.50 per running foot with posts set in concrete and fence thoroughly painted.

Dealer in Mail Boxes, Bond Steel Posts, Cages for large birds, or wild animals, Wire Door Mats, and Wrought Iron Grave Guards a specialty. Goods on hand much as possible, and I guarantee every piece of fence I put up. For further information address

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OPTICIANS.

The Selection of Christmas Gifts

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Watches, Silverware,

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Toilet Sets in silver, ebony and gold filled.

Gorham's Celluloid Ebony, guaranteed not to warp, split nor become sour from moisture.

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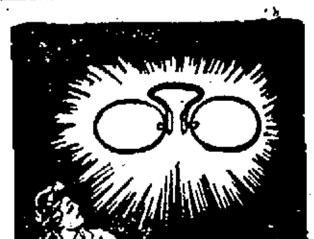
H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians.

162 THAMES STREET.



Save Your Eyes.

The timely use of glasses has saved the sight of many eyes. The student or business man and those who work at close work often ignore the pains which tell of the need of glasses. I can tell you in five minutes whether you need glasses or not and my careful examination does enable me to fit your eyes perfectly.

L. N. VAUGHAN,

88 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

How are you fixed for evening dress? Why not send your old claw hammer to the rummage sale and order something up-to-date of

OTTO, 244 Thames Street.

Woolens for Ladies

Langley & Son,

174 THAMES STREET.

Speaking of Dress,

Would not a Nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

J. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St

Man is Fortunate

In that the cut of his garments is not subject to as many changes as that of his wife or sweetheart. Nevertheless to avoid monotony there are slight differences from year to year, which the well dressed appreciate. To see the novelties for this fall and winter you have but to call on

NEIL McLENNAN,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

268 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Plain Cakes and Candies

Always on hand. We have also

CHOCOLAT CREMES

LYON & COMPANY. NEW YORK—CHICAGO.

Lyon's Celebrated Chocolate Cremes on sale.

Chas. F. Fraser

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright's Rubber Tires.

J. L. BACHELLER,

Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Providence, Fall River & Newport STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence for Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.

ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

DOMINION LINE

Fast Twin-Screw Service.

PALATIAL STEAMERS

Modern, Safe, Fast, Average Voyage under 8 Days.

Boston to Queenstown and Liverpool

Sailing from B. & M. R.R. Docks as follows:

NEW ENGLAND.	COMMONWEALTH.
11,600 tons.	13,000 tons.
Jan. 2 and Jan. 30.	Jan. 16 and Feb. 13.

Saloon passage, $60 and upwards; 2d cabin, $37.50; 3d class, at low rates.

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS.

New England and Commonwealth, sailing from Boston December 5 and 19, and the DOMINION from Portland Dec. 8, are specially scheduled to land passengers on the other side in ample time for THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS IN

THE OLD COUNTRY,

The Continent and SCANDINAVIA.

Portland, Me., Liverpool Service

Saloon, $52.50; 2d cabin, $35; 3d class, $25. First-class rail tickets to Portland included. For passage plans and information apply to the Company's Office, 77 State St., Boston, Mass., or J. I. Greene, M. S. Holm, 156 Thames St., G. Denniston, 417 Thames St., Newport.

M. S. HOLM,

AGENT FOR

White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale.

ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.

Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.

156 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the south and west. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to

GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l. Manager, Boston, Mass.

H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

BARGAINS.

Two pianos, a square and an upright, $30 and $75 respectively. Terms easy. Discount for cash.

JOHN VARS, 159, Prospect Hill St.

Special Reduction of Prices in Pianos for the Holidays.

If you will call we will satisfy you that you cannot do better elsewhere.

John Rogers, 210 Thames St.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

CHRISTMAS

Chairs,

Tables,

Bookcases,

China Closets,

Desks,

Portieres,

Rugs,

And many other useful articles in our line.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. Horton & Co.

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Heating Stoves and Ranges

JAMES F. MARDEN,

228 THAMES STREET.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:10	*7:35
Providence, arrive,	11:50	3:18	6:00	9:50
Boston, arr.,	1:18	4:30	7:00	11:00
New York, arr.,	4:30	8:58	11:00	B
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	*10:02	*1:02
Boston,		10:05	1:00	3:00
Providence,		11:14	2:10	4:15
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	4:00	6:40
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:29 A. M.; Washington, 10:52 A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer, General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. C. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From Foot of Market Square, Newport.

October 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 5:50, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.

Leave Fall River—***5:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.

** Not run Sundays.

* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

26 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

BICYCLES.

Steam and Gasoline Carriages

Repaired and taken care of, also supplies, oils, waste and parts.

I repair typewriters, sewing machines, cash registers, bicycles, engines and boilers.

Knives and scissors sharpened.

Let me know your wants by telephone No. 155-5. I will call and give prompt attention.

GEO. W. SMITH,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER.

6 MARLBORO STREET.

A Bicycle Display

That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high-grade, durable wheel at $50 and $35. Call and see it.

We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.

A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies.

Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.

U. O. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.

Telephone 202-4

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,

Hay and Grain.

AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Hay,

Straw, Salt, etc.

COMMERCIAL WHARF.

Telephone Connection.

Sulpho-Napthol.

A HOUSE ON FIRE.

4 Barrels of Dry Kindling Wood

TO ANY PART OF THE CITY

For $1.

Leave your orders at 69 to 75 Mill Street.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by an experienced girl as good plain cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Newport references. Address Box 32, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation in a private family to do cooking and laundry work or general housework. Address Box 17, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Place as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best of references. Address Box 21, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A good general servant. Apply to Mrs. Long, Wee Hoin Cottage, Spring St.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family; experienced or one willing to learn. Address Box 23, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Laundress; also a chambermaid. Apply 2 Red Cross avenue.

WANTED—A seamstress (white or colored) by the month. Apply at 37 Rhode Island avenue, between 12 M. and 7 P. M.

WANTED—American boy as clerk in real estate office. Address, in own handwriting, Box 68, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; one who can go home nights preferred. Box 57, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Man in each town in this country to handle my patent Air-tight Wood Weather Strip for doors and windows. Positively makes an air-tight joint. Charles J. Ford, 252 High street, Holyoke, Mass.

WANTED—Hustling young man can make $60 per month and expenses. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write quick for particulars. Clark & Co., 4th and Locust streets, Phila., Penn.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Dec. 12, a black velvet belt. Finder will please return to Box 1, Daily News Office.

LOST—Some days since, a blue broadcloth cape, with high astrakhan fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded on addressing Box 24, Daily News Office.

LOST—Or taken in the Town Hall, Middletown, Tuesday evening, a black skull boa. Will the finder please return to Miss Mamie E. Irish, Wapping road.

LOST—Fox terrier, white with black spots on head and tail; without collar. Reward will be paid if returned to 15 Greenough place.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; all modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 340 Thames street.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

Kay Street House,

15 KAY STREET,

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

HOTELS.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

NEW YORK,

7th Avenue and 56th Street.

New, Fireproof, All Modern Conveniences

EUROPEAN PLAN.

WARREN LELAND, JR.

OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

17th St. and 4th Ave., New York.

For convenience of situation and delightful exposure, The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

WM. M. BATES. D. L. M. BATES.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

BOSTON.

American and European plans.

Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality in the city.

BARNES & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

HERBERT H. BARNES, Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

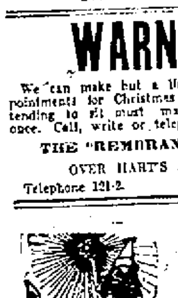
WARNING!

We can make but a limited number of appointments for Christmas photos, and any intending to sit must make appointments at once. Call, write or telephone.

THE "REMBRANDT" STUDIO,

OVER HART'S BOOKSTORE.

Telephone 121-2.



Christmas Goods

—AT—

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

GOOD DRY

Storage for Carriages

FLUDDER BROTHERS,

15 BEACH STREET.

H. J. Hass, FLORIST.

Fresh Cut Flowers and Plants.

Funeral and Wedding Work a Specialty. Prices Very Low.

Flower Store, 234 Thames Street.

Greenhouses and Gardens on Almy Court off Bliss Road, near Broadway.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

For Sale.

A few very fine Brown Leghorn Cockerels.

F. S. & S. P. BARKER,

FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

THE PRESIDENT'S STOCKING.

Gifts of Many Kinds That Will Fill It This Christmas.

[Rene Bache's letter.]

Santa Claus's most appreciated gift to Mr. McKinley this year will be a renewal of the lease of the White House for another four years. But he will have for the Presidential stocking an immense number of presents of less value, multifarious in kind. A week before Christmas day they will begin to arrive, and the special postman who delivers the mail at the executive mansion will be loaded down with bundles and packages, while many more will come by express. The donations thus received will run up into the thousands, and will comprise everything imaginable from silver paper weights to typewriter desks, and from slippers to boxes of oranges.

Doubtless, most of the people who send these gifts believe that the President opens them all himself, and they figure to themselves in imagination the pleasure he will experience in disclosing the contents of their own particular parcels. It is almost cruel to disturb this harmless illusion, but the fact is that the packages all go to Mr. Cortelyou, the secretary, and are unwrapped by a messenger. Those of them which are identified as articles of domestic usefulness, such as clothespins or coffee pot, are transferred to the steward, while such things as patent tires for carriage wheels or improved horseshoes are consigned to the coachman at the executive stables. Perhaps one present out of 100, which happens to be of special interest or from a personal friend, is seen by Mr. McKinley.

Many cases of wine and jugs of whiskey are sent to the President at Christmas time, but they are invariably refused, unless they come from personal friends. Gifts of large intrinsic value are likewise declined, in accordance with the rule established at the White House. On one occasion a brooch set with gems worth about $1,000 was sent to Mrs. Cleveland by a stranger, to whom it was promptly returned. Cigars Mr. McKinley accepts, and the good ones he smokes. Presents of other kinds are consigned mostly to the attic of the executive mansion, which has become in this way a place of storage for the most indiscriminate and various lot of old junk that can be imagined.

This Christmas, as usual, Mrs. McKinley will have three or four young nieces and cousins at the White House, to help make things jolly, but the day will be spent very quietly. When there are children in the executive mansion things are livelier, of course. Queen Victoria makes it an invariable rule to have as many of her numerous grandchildren on hand at Christmas as possible, and there is always a superb tree with many colored candles.

Emperor William will celebrate the holiday in the new palace at Potsdam. There will be a sleighing party after lunch, followed by a festival for members of the imperial family and the higher personages of the court. A large, fine tree will be set up for the emperor and empress, and there will be seven other trees, from the adjacent wild park, for the children, graded in size down to a very little one for Princess Louise. For the ladies and gentlemen of the court, there will be another large tree, on the branches of which will be hung many gifts of a humorous character, each one reminding the recipient in a teasing way of some untoward event of the year. On all the trees will be presents, and the jollification will be led by the emperor in person.

Christmas in this country gives work for months before the holiday to a vast army of people, and in this way the festival confers widespread benefits. Immense sums of money are expended on the celebration. Probably 50,000,000 pounds of turkey are consumed, which, at 10 cents a pound, would represent a value of $5,000,000. Cranberries come to at least $500,000 more, and it is surely not an over estimate to suppose that 10,000,000 mince pies are devoured. At 10 cents apiece, these pies would come to $1,000,000, though in reality they cost much more. If it be assumed that the average family spends $1 for toys, that item alone would be $15,000,000. Put it down at $10,000,000, and another $10,000,000 for jewelry gifts, and the total already is not far from $30,000,000. Probably $50,000,000 would not be an excessive estimate for the cost of one Christmas in the United States.

In the above list might have been put 8,000,000 trees, at an average price of 25 cents, representing $2,000,000, and an additional $500,000 for greens. The finest Christmas trees come from Maine, the balsam firs being preferred on account of their pleasant odor and the superior lasting quality of the foliage. In that part of the country the raising of these trees is an important industry, forests of them being subjected to a partial cultivation. Enough clearing is done to allow room for each tree to grow fully and symmetrically, and in five years they reach marketable size. Then the contractor comes, and having bought them standing for cash orders them cut and tied in bunches. Six hundred bunches of five trees each make a carload, and in this shape they are transported to the cities. Some of them are as much as 22 feet high and are sold for $25 each. The finest holly, with the reddest and most plentiful berries, comes from New Jersey.

The Christmas ship, as the postoffice people call it, will sail for Europe Saturday, December 15, by the Cunard line. It is the last ship sailing that will carry Christmas presents and gifts of money appropriate to the season to relatives and friends abroad. About that time there is a great increase in the money order business of the Postoffice Department, but more especially in the registered mail. Foreigners in this country usually prefer registry to money orders, and, besides, many small European towns have no money order offices. From 25,000 to 30,000 registered letters and packages will go by the vessel referred to, the greatest number being addressed to Italy. The Chinese send many registered letters, and an odd method they adopt for the sake of economy, is to pool their cash, five or six of them perhaps putting their money into one letter with a single address. Thus managed, one 8-cent fee does for all, and the money on reaching its destination is distributed according to the directions inclosed.

Modern Christmas customs are largely of a pagan origin, partly Scandinavian and partly ancient Roman, with an admixture of early German and Druidical suggestions. At the old Roman festival in honor of Saturn, candles were lighted wreaths and garlands were distributed and gifts of dolls were exchanged. It was a disreputable sort of celebration, but is now completely transformed with the greeting of "Bona Saturnalia" converted into "Merry Christmas!" and Saturn, the debauchee, metamorphosed into respectable St. Nicholas. In former days St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus, was accompanied on his gift-bringing journeys by the Christ Child.

More or less of the old Norse mythology has found its way into modern Christmas customs. The mythic tree of the ancient Scandinavian forest appears laden with gifts and adorned with candles. The skull of an enemy killed in war, out of which the Norseman drank his festal ale, is represented today by the wassail bowl appropriate to the Christmas celebration. The Yule log, too, is Norse. It is said that the first mince pies were made in the shape of a manger, and in the north of France at Christmas time cakes are made to represent the child Jesus. Children who find these cookies under their pillows, are told that the Christ Child put them there.

It is a melancholy fact that we are obliged to import all of our fine mistletoe from England, because, though plenty of the plant grows in this country, it is poor stuff compared with the British product. The latter has glossy leaves and thick-clustered berries four times as big as those of the American variety, whose fruit is small and easily knocked off in handling. First-class florists will not use the native plant at all in decorating nor will they sell it.

The mistletoe is a Druidical contribution to Christmas. It was held in great veneration by the Druids in ancient England, and the cutting of it was attended with sacrifice and feasting. With weird incantation the priest climbed the tree on which the mistletoe grew, and cut it away with a knife of purest gold, no base metal being allowed to touch it. As the twigs fell they were received below in a mantle of spotless whiteness. In those days the mistletoe was supposed to be an antidote for poisons and a cure for nearly all diseases.

The modern custom of decorating churches at Christmastide with mistletoe and other greens was borrowed directly from the Druids. Those mystic priests believed that kindly sylvan spirits sought out green and sheltered places, and dwelt therein until spring, with her magic wand, made all the world beautiful once more. It used to be understood that each time a maid was kissed beneath the mistletoe one berry must be plucked, and when all the berries were gone the privilege ceased.

In China Christmas is a sun festival, and has connection with the winter solstice. It is called the festival of the winter sun, or sometimes the festival of the tree spirits, or in other localities the festival of the forest dragon. It is an occasion of much merriment, and one of the accompanying formalities is the renewal of the "ghost papers." On Christmas night the spirits of the departed walk the earth, bent on benevolent or evil missions, and each householder takes the precaution to affix to his door a sacred yellow paper about a foot square on which a priest has written an incantation. Some, with the same end in view, put small porcelain figures, called ghost-catchers or ghost-chasers, on the ridgepoles of their roofs.

HOLIDAY SOUVENIRS.

[Washington Star.]

There are a thousand and one trifles that can be made at small expense for Christmas gifts. Deft fingers and a few clever ideas are the principal requirements. In these days of machine-made trinkets, so many of which are so worthless, a handsome gift is always acceptable.

The endless little trifles for a bedroom, laundry bags, shoe bags, bureau covers, toilet sets, little bags for small pieces of soiled linen, such as handkerchiefs and collars, that are always getting lost with the larger pieces, all kinds of duster bags and work bags. They all help to keep a room tidy and will surely be appreciated by any one who does not happen to possess them. These can be made of any kind of linen or silk, but the linen always seem so much more satisfactory, as they can be washed and kept fresh, while the silk are apt to soil more readily and are not so easy to clean.

The Mikado baskets and a Japanese doll, each of which may be bought for a few cents, make a useful and decorative hair receiver. Another decorative article to hang on the side of the mirror is a big crimson pin cushion, made in the shape of a huge strawberry. The husk is made of green ribbon. Little cases made with compartments, and labeled with the days of the week are always nice to give to people who have any engagements to keep track of. A Japanese or Indian grass basket, rigged with cottons of various numbers, scissors, and a thimble, can easily be converted into a useful Christmas gift.

There are endless little contrivances for keeping bits of jewelry in, all of which are better than a jewel case. Long strips of firm silk lined with eiderdown, with little pads for pins and pockets for other articles, make a compact and very handy way of keeping trinkets.

One clever woman has a very good idea for Christmas gifts this year. She has not much money to spend and has to cover quite a little ground in the role of Santa Claus. She is making lamp shades, waste paper baskets and picture frames out of large decorative wall paper designs. First she makes the frames in pasteboard and covers them with the paper. In many cases she has gone to the people to whom she intends the gifts and begged a few yards of their wall paper, in order to have the gift match the room. In some cases she has covered the shapes with burlaps and then cut out the wall paper and applied the design. These are very pretty, and can be made by any one. They have the effect of water color paintings.

TOY BALLOONS.

[Boston Globe.]

The bulk of the toy balloons seen in the country are imported. Americans have proved successful manufacturers of India rubber tires and belts, of blankets, druggists' goods, and the more important articles of trade, and yet all efforts to make the toy balloon profitably have failed. The records of the capital and business ambition that from time to time have been enlisted in the crusade are numerous, but today only individual makers working on a small scale are to be found and one factory which is supplying a limited quantity.

"It's a ticklish business making these balloons, a risk both to the health and the pocket," said the head of a company that makes the greater portion of the rubber dolls, balls, baby rattles, and durable playthings scattered broadcast over the country. "The extreme thinness and flexibility of the balloon is the trouble. To get the sheet of rubber into that condition and yet preserve its strength, require precautionary measures for disguising the odors and carrying off the gases and vapors that the health inspectors now let him work in peace. There are no little nimble-fingered helpers to tie the mouthpieces of these balloons as in France."

In England there is a book of blue laws for the regulation of the rubber industry, the mortality among the workers having called attention to the need. And the American bears these stipulations in mind and intends to leave no loopholes for public complaint against his venture. His process of making, however, is kept as carefully guarded as though it were a matter of national moment.

The few individuals who work single-handed at the making of the toy balloons have a hard time, despite the popularity of their products. They are mostly foreigners who came to this country unacquainted with business conditions. When at last their balloons are completed, they have to depend upon peddling them as a method of disposal. They are usually skilled in their trade.

SENATORIAL MUDDLE.

Carter Wants Quick Action in Montana.

Right of the Lieutenant Governor to Appoint.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Montana senatorial tangle, which cut such a prominent figure in the last session of congress, is still with us, and it probably will remain until the end of the session. It is of course expected that Mr. Clark will be elected senator by the Montana legislature some time during the winter for the full term of six years to succeed Senator Carter, whose term expires on the 4th of next March. Possibly at the same time there will be elected a senator to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Senator Clark, but until that time there will be a discussion of the right of the lieutenant governor to appoint a senator during the temporary absence from the state of the duly elected governor. It was charged at the time that this was a clever scheme of Senator Clark's and that he timed his resignation so as to give the lieutenant governor of Montana an opportunity to make the appointment. As the matter stands now there are two claimants for the seat, Martin Maginnis having been appointed by Governor Smith after his return to the state and the claim set up that the lieutenant governor had no right to make the appointment. Senator Carter is urging immediate action by the senate, and it is believed that he is doing so in the interest of Maginnis, as he and Mr. Clark were rather bitter opponents during the campaign just closed. The impression prevails in Washington that Senator Carter does not feel any too kindly toward Mr. Clark and that the contest may be carried still further than the sealing of some one on the governor's appointment.

Their Influence Felt.

It seems to be more than a coincidence that the Woman's Christian Temperance union should have been in session in Washington while the house of representatives was considering the army bill and that that bill should have been amended so as to prevent the selling of liquor in army canteens. There were delegates from every state and territory in the Union, and these delegates certainly made themselves felt. Every member of congress was aware that in case he should vote against the prohibition in the army bill he would have been a marked man the next time he came before the people for election and that the temperance people would have been ready to support his opponent. That the influence of these women was very great there can be no doubt. Had they not been here it is probable that the canteen proposition would have been arranged much as it is at present and the sale of liquor would not have been prohibited. The women remained several days after the session closed and labored earnestly with the senators, but just what effect they will have upon the upper branch of congress is yet something of a problem. There is no question about the earnestness of these women.

To Retire Boutelle.

The move to place Representative Charles A. Boutelle of Maine upon the retired list of the navy with the rank of captain seems to meet with general favor among all who knew Mr. Boutelle when in his prime. It is entirely out of the usual method of procedure, but the colleagues of Mr. Boutelle in the house, as well as senators who knew him, recognize that he has been a very useful member of congress, and the new navy owes much of its success to his untiring efforts in behalf of modern naval construction. Mr. Boutelle was a gallant officer of the navy during the civil war and a brave man in several trying circumstances. His record in congress has been conspicuously clean, and not a single breath of scandal has been breathed regarding him nor his integrity impeached in the least. These are reasons which make men look with favor upon the proposition to give him this retired rank in the navy. Mr. Boutelle is the last of the celebrated "Big Four" which made Maine famous in the house up to within a few years ago. Dingley and Milliken are dead and Reed retired to private life. Boutelle will probably retire from congress if this bill should pass.

House Humorists.

We are going to lose the humorist of the house, Private John Allen of Mississippi, but we are developing another in Representative Peter J. Otey of Virginia. Mr. Otey does not talk very often and for that merit has plenty of attention when he does have something to say. During the last session he gave an imitation of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, and kept the house in a roar all the time. On other occasions he has seized upon what seems to be the most trivial matter, and in a few minutes he has a large crowd of laughing members about him. Two other humorists are serving their last terms in the house. One is the venerable Nicholas Cox of Tennessee, whose quaint expressions and somewhat eccentric manner of expression cause his speeches to be punctured with roars of laughter. L. Z. Linney of North Carolina, who is an orator somewhat of the type of the late John R. Fellows, but whose remarks bubble over with wit and humor, will be one of the men greatly missed in the next congress.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works,

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 206 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 63 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

Industrial Trust Co.,

Newport Branch, 303 Thames Street.

Report of Condition of Industrial Trust Company as made under call of the State Auditor Nov. 20, 1900. (condensed)

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		$6,671,359 88
Real Estate Mortgages,		535,216 75
Bonds and Stocks,		4,450,951 50
Industrial Trust Co., Building and Land,		748,111 16
Industrial Trust Co. Building and Land, Pawtucket,		42,313 68
Other Real Estate,		10,131 20
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps,		5,461 48
Call Loans to Banks, Individuals and Corporations,	$1,669,236 29	
Due from Banks, Bankers and U. S. Treasurer,	2,033,134 47	
Cash in Vaults,	605,869 51	4,308,240 27
Total,		$16,771,785 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$1,200,000 00
Surplus,	400,000 00
Profit on hand, less Expenses and Interest on Deposits,	271,142 39
Reserved Interest,	17,100 74
Deposits,	14,883,542 79
Total,	$16,771,785 92

Accounts of Individuals, Corporations and Trustees respectfully solicited.

Depositors on Participation Account with the Industrial Trust Company receive all the advantages of savings banks, and in addition thereto the security afforded by the large Capital and Surplus of the Industrial Trust Company as stated above.

Aquidneck National Bank.

Lewis L. Simmons, Pres. Chas. T. Hopkins, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Lewis L. Simmons, Dudley Newton,
Samuel McAdam, Peter King,
William P. Clarke, George E. Vernon,
Chas. T. Hopkins.

Every Facility will be Afforded Depositors Consistent with Conservative Banking.

For SAFETY and SECURITY deposit your funds in a National Bank where TWICE A YEAR the condition of affairs is THOROUGHLY EXAMINED by two different persons, directed so to do by the COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, and FIVE REPORTS EACH YEAR, UNDER OATH, are published in a local paper.

EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

Safe Deposit Boxes and Storage Room for Valuables to rent in our Safe Deposit Vault.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

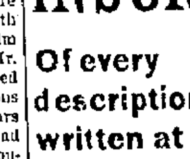
Useful Articles for Christmas Presents.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Boots, Arctics and Rubbers.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,

214 THAMES STREET.

A GREAT SALE



Of shoes where the race is between quality and prices, which is sure to end in a draw, is now going on in our store. Our customers will find that there are no tired or damp feet when wearing our well made, handsome and comfortable shoes. We fit your foot carefully with easy and stylish footwear, and our prices are below competition.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,

377 Thames Street. Joseph Martin, Prop.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN.

MERCHANTS BANK.

JOHN. S. LANGLEY,

Funeral Director

—AND—

EMBALMER.

Frederick E. Langley, ASSISTANT.

Office 19 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

Metropolitan Stock Exchange,

Kinsley B'ld'g, 290 Thames St.

Stocks, Grain and Cotton

Dealt in for cash or carried on margins.

Reasonable Margins

No Interest Charges.

J. H. Riley, Manager.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

For Sale

The Attractive Cottage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett,

SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF CATHERINE AND FIR STREETS.

At a Very Reasonable Price.

JOHN WHIPPLE.

Building Lots

On several streets, for sale on easy terms. PECKHAM, WARNER & STRONG, 111 Broadway, New York City.

YOUR POLICY in force or run out?

Insurance

Is good protection against loss by

FIRE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,

323 THAMES STREET.

TO RENT.

Furnished and Unfurnished New York Houses.

APPLY TO

DeBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,

1 W. 38th St., N. Y., and Newport, R. I.

For Sale,

Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

All modern improvements. For terms apply to

WM. G. WARD, JR.,

169 THAMES STREET.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, Wall Street.—The stock market opened strong, with American Steel & Wire at 42¼, Amalgamated Copper 93, Atchison preferred 84¼, Burlington 138¾, Baltimore & Ohio 80⅝, Brooklyn Transit 72¼, Federal Steel 52¼, Louisville 83⅜, Missouri Pacific 60⅝, New York Central 142⅝, Northern Pacific 72¼, People's Gas 99, Rock Island 115⅝, Reading first preferred 67 to 67¼, St. Paul 127½, Sugar 126⅝, Southern preferred 68¾, Southern Pacific 43, Tennessee Coal & Iron 63⅝, Tobacco 107¾, Union Pacific 72⅝, and Union Pacific preferred 82.

10—General strength was displayed in the opening dealings of the stock market. The demand was large, blocks of 1,000 shares changing hands frequently in leading stocks. The Readings were heavily absorbed, 3,000 shares of the common stock bringing 22, and a similar amount of the preferred selling at from 67 to 67¼. Gains in the general railway list were of a uniform fraction and accentuated by higher prices for international stocks abroad. Norfolk & Western exceptionally rose 1¼. In the specialties Rubber rose 1¼. Rubber preferred two points and Tennessee Coal 1⅛.

11—Profit-taking sales after the opening prevented the most active stocks from continuing their rise, but the demand was sufficient to hold most of them pretty steady at the opening level. Unusual activity prevailed in the Coal stocks and Ontario & Western forged up to 27½ and Erie second preferred to 30. Meanwhile there were important gains recorded in many of the usually inactive stocks, including Mobile & Ohio, New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred, Rio Grande & Western preferred and Western Union. The Metal group showed marked irregularity, Federal Steel and Smelting falling below yesterday's close, while Tin Plate improved 1½. Later selling of the Tractions and Sugar had a slight influence on the market, but a subsequent demand for the Grangers, led by Burlington, caused prices to mend somewhat.

Noon—Money on call, nominally at 4¼ @ 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¼ @ 5 per cent; sterling exchange, easier at $4.84¼ @ ½ for demand and $4.80¾ @ 1 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81½ @ 2 and $4.85½ @ 6; commercial bills, $4.80 @ ¼; silver certificates, 64 @ 6; bar silver, 63½; Mexican dollars, 50¼; government bonds, steady. Speculative interest was kept constantly shifting from one group of stocks to another, but the general demand was large. For example, when the Grangers improved over a point, heavy purchases began in the Tractions, with Brooklyn Transit leading. Following this the Iron and Steel stocks became the leaders, Steel & Wire rising 2¼ to 43; Tin Plate 2⅝ and Tennessee Coal and Federal Steel 1½. The Coalers outside of Delaware & Hudson and the Southern stocks fell off from the best prices. Shortly before noon Sugar was marked to 127¼, People's Gas touched par, and the entire market gave more evidence of strength. There was a very heavy demand for Reading fours and Kansas & Texas twos, under which they rose a point. The market otherwise was irregular.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

	Noon.
Atchison	37¾
Atchison preferred	84¼
Canada Southern	58¾
Chi., B. & Q.	137¼
C. C. C. & St. Louis	67¾
Delaware & Hudson	119½
Delaware & Lackawanna	181¼
Erie	18
Illinois Central	125¼
Lake Shore	220
Louis. & Nash.	83⅜
Manhattan	110¼
Met. Traction	168
Missouri Pacific	60¼
Mo., K. & T.	14⅛
N. J. Central	144⅞
N. Y. Central	142
No. Pacific	72¼
No. Pacific Pfd.	83¼
Northwestern	170
Ontario & W.	27¼
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	21¾
Rock Island	116
St. Paul	127¾
St. Paul Pfd.	180
Southern Pacific	42¾
Texas & Pacific	20¾
Union Pacific	72⅞
Union Pacific Pfd.	81½
Wabash	9¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10¾
Adams Express	142
Wells, Fargo Express	133
American Spirits	2
American Tobacco	108
Continental Tobacco	35⅞
Continental Tobacco preferred.	89½
General Electric	171½
Lead	18⅝
Pacific Mail	44
Pullman Palace Car	201
Sugar Refining	127
Tennessee Coal & Iron	64
Leather	13¾
U. S. Rubber	29¼
Western Union	83¾

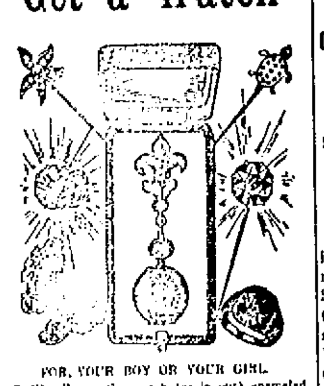
	Closing.
Jan. Wheat	71⅝
May Wheat	73⅝
Jan. Corn	35¼
May Corn	36⅜
Am. Car F. Com.	21⅞
Am. Hoop Com.	30⅝
Am. Sugar Com.	126¼
Am. S. & W. Com.	43¼
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	87
Am. Tob. Com.	107¾
Am. Smlg Com.	51
Am. Tin Plate	43¼
Am. Ice Com.	41
Anaconda	44½
Atchison Com.	39¼
Atchison pref.	84
Balto. & O. Com.	80⅞
Balto. & O. Pfd.	86½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	73⅞
Ches. & Ohio	37¼
Chi. Bur. & Q.	137⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	127⅞
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	115½
Chi. & Western	169¾
Col. Fuel & I.	51½
Con. Tob. Com.	35⅞
Del. & Hudson	119
Fed. Steel Com.	52½
Fed. Steel Pfd.	77¼
Glucose Sugar	53
Louis. & Nashv.	83¾
Manhattan Con.	109¼
Met. Traction	168
Missouri Pac.	60⅝
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	39¼
Nat. Steel Com.	33⅞
N. Y. Central	141½
N. J. Central	144½
Norf. & Westn.	42⅞
North Am.	19½
Nor. Pac. Com.	71⅞
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	83⅞
Ont. & West	21½
Pacific Mail	41
Penn. R. R.	142⅞
Peo. Gas. (Chgo).	99⅞
Pressed Steel	60⅝
Reading Com.	21⅞
Reading 1st. Pfd.	66¾
Rep. I & S. Com.	16⅞
Southern Pac.	42⅞
S. F. Pfd.	49⅞
South'n Ry. Com.	18¾
South'n Ry. Pfd.	68⅞
St. L. & S. W. Com.	10
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	37½
Tenn. Coal & I.	61½
Texas Pacific	21
Union Pac. Com.	72¾
Union Pac. Pfd.	81⅝
U. S. Lea. Com.	13½
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	75¾
U. S. Rubber Com.	28
Wabash Pfd.	22⅝
W. & L. E. Com.	11
W. & L. E. 1st. Pfd.	49½
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	28½
West. Union	83¾

A FIRE

In the fireplace is very comfortable these fall evenings. Now is the time to get your andirons and fenders. Call and look at our black irons, as serviceable as any and inexpensive.

W. K. COVELL, 163 Thames St.

Get a Watch



FOR YOUR BOY OR YOUR GIRL.

We'll sell you the watch (as in cut) enameled, with pin, for $10. We would be glad to have you look at our stock of watches.

HERRMANN'S.

White Ash Coal,

All Sizes. $6.50 per ton, For Cash.

Abram Almy, 173 Thames St.

Fancy Grenoble Walnuts.

New Shellbarks, Table Raisins and Malaga Grapes.

Burlingame & Darby, Thames Street

Go to Southwick's

—FOR—

Fishing Tackle

OF EVERY KIND

Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder and Dynamite.

Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store

J. M. K. Southwick, 185 Thames St.

Plum Pudding,
Mince Pie Meat,
New Sweet Cider
(Just as fine as last year).
Claret—Zinfandel.

PELEG BRYER.

55 & 57 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

Newport Illuminating Co.

Electric Lighting.
Electric Power.
Residences and stores furnished for electricity at lowest rates.
Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

449 & 455 THAMES STREET

We have some very fine

Music Boxes

That would make most acceptable

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

The price is very low.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

Ask for coupons. One of them will secure a plate.

Klien's Vienna Wafers.

Matinee,	29c.
Epicure Tourtelettes,	per
Dessert Pour Gourmand,	box.

Marrons, in Vanilla Syrup, per tin.	45c.
California Figs, in Syrup, per tin.	35c.
German Pineapple, in glass, per jar	45c.
Brandy Peaches, per jar.	79c.
Pickled Limes, per jar.	29c.
Fresh Shrimps in glass, per jar.	42c
Dandicolle & Gaudin Peas Red Cherries, per jar.	24c.
Dandicolle & Gaudin Apricot Marmalade, per jar.	24c.
Domestic Peach Jam, per jar.	17c.
Domestic Quince Jam, per jar.	17c.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,

18 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Buy Them All.

BUY EVERY KIND OF COAL THAT IS OFFERED YOU, THEN COME TO US AND BUY A TON OF

"OLD CO'S" LEHIGH,

AND PROVE TO YOUR OWN SATISFACTION THAT IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL COAL OF THEM ALL. ALWAYS AT

PERRY BROS.

MAIN OFFICE. 137 THAMES ST.

DOWN WASHINGTON SQUARE.

City Council Grants Permission to Extend the Street Railway.

Requires That All Island Cars Shall Stop for Newport Passengers.

The City Council held a special meeting Tuesday evening and granted permission to the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company to extend its tracks on Broadway and Washington square, with a provision that between Washington square and the One Mile Corner all cars shall stop for Newport passengers as do the cars of the local road, the work of laying the rails to begin within five days and to be completed within 30 days. The new terminus will be on Washington square at a point 10 feet east of the crossing opposite the Hazard Memorial School. A few other matters of minor importance were acted upon.

There was but one absentee in the two branches of the City Council, Councilman Bowler, and in the common council President Koehne presided for the first time in the new building.

His Honor, Mayor Boyle, presented a communication stating that the meeting had been called at the request of the committee on streets and highways, to act upon the report and to transact such other business as might legally come before the council.

The committee on streets and highways reported, recommending that the petition of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company for an extension of its tracks on Broadway and Washington square be granted, to a point 10 feet east of the crossing opposite St. Joseph's school, on the condition that all cars take Newport passengers between the Mile Corner and Washington square; also, that the petition of Lewis Cass Ledyard for continuation of the storm water overflow on his land to low water mark in Brenton cove, at a cost of $1,000, be granted; also, that a new wood floor be laid in the street commissioner's office in the new City Hall. The report was received.

A resolution was passed in the board of aldermen, authorizing the street commissioner under the direction of the committee on streets and highways to lay a wood floor in the office of the street commissioner in the new City Hall, at a cost of $250. When this reached the common council Mr. Stevens objected to the highway committee doing the work, as the building is in charge of the public property committee. He moved to amend by substituting the committee on public property. Mr. Albro said the committee on public property has prepared a plan for improving the heating of these offices by a hot-water system, and it did seem that this was the proper committee to have charge of the work. The resolution was amended and thus concurred in. The aldermen concurred in the amendment without discussion.

A resolution was passed without discussion, authorizing the street commissioner to extend the storm water outlet, through lands of Lewis Cass Ledyard, to low water mark, at a cost of $1,000.

In the board of aldermen a resolution was passed authorizing the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company to construct, use and maintain tracks, poles, wires and turnouts on Broadway and Washington square from Bull street to a point 10 feet east of the crossing opposite St. Joseph's School; the track at all times to conform to the grade of the streets; the location of the tracks, the kind of rail to be used, etc., to be arranged by the committee on streets and highways; all cars to stop for Newport passengers on Broadway and Washington square under the same conditions as now apply to the local road; this resolution to be accepted by the corporation and work to be started within five days of the passage of this resolution, and to be finished within 30 days.

When this reached the lower board Mr. Murphy asked why down-town passengers should not be given transfers, and treated the same as those belonging on Broadway. Mr. Stevens said the same conditions as at present were to prevail, except that the Island cars, which do not now stop for Newport passengers on Broadway, shall be compelled to take passengers. The transfer system would remain as at present. Mr. Murphy said the arrangement seemed to be all for out of town or Broadway passengers, while those for down town would have to pay another fare. He moved to amend by compelling the giving of transfers to any part of the city. This was after a while put in writing, as follows: "And said railroad shall take any Newport passengers at any white pole and transfer them to any part of the city from Washington square." The amendment was adopted and the resolution passed as amended. When this reached the aldermen it was at first thought the amendment was unnecessary, as the road now gives transfers; but the board concurred and the resolution was finally passed.

The special committee on the leasing of Easton's beach reported that it was of the opinion that it would give better satisfaction if a public hearing be had to ascertain the wishes of the citizens regarding the lease of the property and a resolution was adopted authorizing the committee to give one or more hearings regarding the renewal of the present lease to the Easton's Beach Company.

The committee on public property reported that it had had a public auction of the property in the old city hall and public offices that had not been used in the new building, and that the sale had netted $319.53. The committee recommended that this sum be placed in the city treasury and credited to the appropriation for public property, as the committee had been called upon to expend several unexpected sums in the equipping of the several rooms in the new City Hall. A resolution was passed directing that the money be turned into the city treasury and that the treasurer be directed to add the amount, $319.53, to the appropriation for public buildings.

A resolution was passed authorizing the overseers of the poor to lease that portion of the Freebody lands known as Freebody Park, for a term not exceeding seven years, on such terms as the overseers deem advisable.

Before the common council adjourned Mr. Bliss gave notice that at the next meeting he would move an amendment to the resolution authorizing the overseers of the poor to lease Freebody Park. President Koehne said it might then be too late, as the place might be leased. Mr. Bliss thought this could not be done, with his notice pending. President Koehne said the sure way would be to reconsider the vote. The resolution was taken from the clerk's table and the vote on its passage was reconsidered. On motion of Mr. Bliss it was then laid on the table until the next meeting.

Petitions from G. H. Popple and others, in favor of the extension of the car tracks, and from Peleg Bryer and others, against their extension, were read and received.

In the board of aldermen, acting as a board of health, a bill of A. Stewart & Son for $2, for carriage hire in the matter of the sewer on the Mason Jones estate, was ordered paid.

The session was adjourned at 8:30.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At a meeting of Newport Camp, No. 7677, Modern Woodmen of America, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Venerable Consul—A. A. Page.
Worthy Adviser—W. B. Sheldon.
Banker—Neil McLennan.
Clerk—C. S. Packer.
Escort—W. M. Mills.
Watchman and Sentry—Passed.
Managers—Allen Woodle, Robert Haire, U. G. Nason.

F. A. Ward, the retiring venerable consul, declined re-election on account of other duties.

F. A. Ward was elected delegate and A. A. Page alternate to the state camp which will assemble in Providence February 13, 1901.

THEY GO WITH A RUSH.

[New York Tribune.]

A Frenchman named Jean Gougoltz reeled off the first mile of the six days' contest now in progress in Madison Square Garden in less than two minutes and a half. That is a notable dash, since he will be whirling over the course for 12 hours out of each 24 up to the close of the contest on Saturday night. What a hurried and impetuous end of the century this is! People are talking about steamboats plying on the Hudson river at a speed superior to 30 miles an hour. The rush of these days is violent enough to keep the doctors busy with cases of heart disease. So tremendous a pace is kept up in almost every line of activity that it is sometimes hard for the average mortal to catch his breath.

Not many years ago the riders of the best wheels known would have fallen in a fit if it had been suggested to them that it was possible to force a bicycle in two minutes and a half over the distance of a mile, not straightway and not over a fast course, but around an oval with sharp curves, a course of many laps and with the heart-breaking prospect of riding the wheel at high speed for one-half of each of six days to follow. This Frenchman Gougoltz is enterprising enough to have been born in America. Can he be persuaded to take out his first papers his week? He has a celerity and a pluck that Americans are always glad to applaud. This country is never slow, and it is intensely enthusiastic in its admiration of animals and men that waste no time in motion. Fast horses, fast express trains and fast steamships do not now in their various ways bewilder thought with so startling triumphs as fast wheels and fast wheelers are doing. What is left for the next century to set before us in the annihilation of time and space?

TO SUBSTITUTE ELECTRICITY FOR STEAM.

The New Bedford correspondent of the Boston Sunday Herald says: "Recent visits of Consolidated officials to the Watuppa branch line from here to Fall River, and to the Fairhaven branch, in conjunction with a similar visit to the Newport line, has given rise to the old, familiar story that the management is contemplating the equipment of all those lines with electricity, next spring."

While the time of the equipment of the road between Newport and Fall River as an electric road as well as a steam road, is not definitely announced, it is generally believed among railroad officials, that it has been decided to make the change.

THIS WEEK'S MINSTRELS.

Culhane, Chase & Weston's big minstrel show, which will make its second annual appearance at the Opera House this week, carries with it a large military band, handsomely uniformed and directed by a skilful leader and producing a high class of music. The orchestra is composed of artists of more than ordinary merit and well known reputation, playing a repertoire of popular and interesting music, under the leadership of William R. Weston, a violin soloist of ability. The company numbers 30 and is composed of comedians, vocalists, musicians and specialists. The satisfactory performances they gave a year ago will undoubtedly insure them full houses on their second appearance. A matinee is to be given Saturday afternoon, affording an especially pleasing performance for the young folks.

A Card.

The undersigned hereby agrees to refund the money on a 50-cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. He also guarantees a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or money refunded.

EMIL A. BLUMENKRANZ.

BOSTON BOAT TO BE BUILT.

Lawson Signs a Contract with Lawley for a Cup Defender.

That Boston will be represented in the trial races for the selection of a defender of the America's cup was finally settled yesterday afternoon, when Thomas W. Lawson signed a contract with George Lawley for the construction of a 90-foot sloop. Lawley is to build the boat at his own yard in South Boston, despite the fact that he has a contract on his hands to build a 112-foot steam yacht for Dr. Henry Eno. The steamer and the racing sloop will be constructed side by side unless some further difficulty arises, in which case the Fore River Engine Works will build Dr. Eno's boat.

Designer Crowninshield has practically completed his preliminary design, and it has proved acceptable to Mr. Lawson and his corps of advisers. For the next 10 days Crowninshield will work day and night to complete the builder's plans and Lawley will then lay down the boat in his yard. At present neither Mr. Lawson nor Mr. Crowninshield cares to give their rivals any particulars regarding the design, but as soon as the frames are bent for the New York craft her lines and dimensions will be made public. Beyond question the Boston boat will be a keel craft with a greater sail spread than that of the Columbia.

Only one yachtsman in Boston favored a centreboard boat and he was General Paine. He sticks to the idea that a boat will sail faster if her draught can be reduced by hauling up a board and points to the successive defeats that have been administered to challengers in years past by American boats of that type. Crowninshield made a rough sketch of a centreboarder and submitted it to the advisory board. These plans called for a boat 140 feet overall, 89 feet on the water line, 25 feet beam and about 14 feet draught. After comparing ideas on the two sketches submitted the committee favored the keel type.

Mr. Lawson made the following statement last evening: "I have today completed arrangements for the building of the new boat and have entered into a contract with George Lawley for her construction. After binding myself to build her by issuing a statement to that effect, I ran into a number of obstacles that made it look as though it might be impossible to get a boat after all, but we swept away the last of these today and found ourselves back where we started.

"Crowninshield will design and George Lawley will build; and, better than all, they both assure me they now see their way clear to construct a boat which will be everything our yachtsmen are looking for, and have her ready in ample season. This is most pleasing to me, for I have done business with George Lawley for years and have every confidence in him.

"By the cables, Sir Thomas Lipton says he fears no one but the Bristol builder, and of course he has good reasons to fear him, but strange as it may seem to him and to some other yachtsmen, if I were starting fresh and had my choice, I would take George Lawley rather than any builder in America. This, of course, means nothing; we may only have a second or third rate boat after all; but this will be known more surely next August. One thing only is sure now, a number of earnest men with an intense love for the old town and her yachting traditions will labor from now till next August to see that we are creditably represented in the coming contest. If their efforts meet with a full meed of success they will, of course, be more than repaid for their labors, but if their efforts should result in defeat, it is my earnest hope that what good they will have done the sport will amply repay them for all their efforts."

RHODE ISLAND STATE GRANGE.

The opening session of the fourteenth annual meeting of the Rhode Island State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was held yesterday in Grange hall, East Providence. The attendance was unusually large and the opening was in the fifth degree.

The business session lasted until the noon hour. Reports were made by officers, deputies, masters of Pomona Grange and by committees, after which there was general discussion.

The women of Roger Williams Grange served a banquet for the visiting members. The annual address was then delivered by J. A. Tillinghast of Kingston, state master. He said the order in Rhode Island was in good condition, and several granges had reported a large number of new members during the year. "As a whole," he said, "it would seem that we have made some progress. Midocean Grange, long delinquent, has been suspended, but Hope Valley Grange has been re-organized to take its place. Several granges report a good number of new members coming in, and, with the necessary labor put forth, I believe that we are in a position for permanent growth and improvement."

In the reports of the subordinate granges, Portsmouth Grange reported 230 tons of fertilizer used by its members at a saving of $3 to $7 per ton.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

A good-sized audience was in attendance at the chapel of the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church last evening, when Mr. Charles W. Coyle of San Francisco gave a lecture on California, illustrating with stereopticon views the various points of interest which Epworth Leaguers expect to visit in 1901, the date of the international convention. Under the direction of Mr. Coyle as guide Mount Shasta in the northern part of California was the starting point, then down the Sacramento valley to the city of Sacramento, thence to San Francisco, where peeps were taken at Chinatown and the business and residential portions of the city. The Golden Gate, the redwood region, the Yosemite valley, with its grand mountain scenery, were visited, and then passing through the fruit region glimpses were had of the cities of southern California, returning to San Francisco by way of the coast cities. The trip thus made gave an excellent idea of the natural beauty of California, showing to advantage the grandeur of its mountain ranges, its picturesque streams and lakes and the fertility of its soil, and leaving the impression that San Francisco is an ideal place in which to hold the Epworth League international convention for 1901.

An interesting feature of the evening was the singing of "Rock of Ages" and "Blest be the Tie" by Mr. Coyle and the audience, and a duet, "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me."

DEATH OF JAMES F. STEVENS.

Mr. James F. Stevens died last night at his home on Mount Vernon street after a long illness. He was for many years proprietor of a grocery store on Washington square, retiring a dozen or more years ago. He was elected a member of the board of license commissioners when that body was organized seven years ago and served a term of five years. He was a brother of Messrs Thomas and Joseph G. Stevens, Mrs. Henry E. Turner, Mrs. Amon Parmenter and Mrs. Henry W. Cozzens. He was a widower and leaves two children, Mrs. Etta D. Draper and Mr. George E. Stevens.

FIRST REAL SNOW OF THE WINTER.

It snowed yesterday, beginning about 3:30 and stopping at some time not recorded. About everybody interested knew it snowed. The small boy and the small girl especially knew it, and were early out with sleds to take advantage of the snow. It was a trifle thin for sleds, but the granolithic and asphalt walks made good sliding surfaces and the youngsters cultivated them, to the no small annoyance of older ones who came along afterward and did not notice that they were trying to walk on slides.

NEW GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

Forty guns representing the highest development of naval ordnance, and more powerful than any of their caliber in the fleets of the world, have been ordered built at the Washington gun factory for ships now under construction and for those for which contracts are shortly to be awarded. These pieces are the most effective guns employed on the largest battleships afloat, and are regarded as having greater penetrating force and capable of higher velocity than any ordnance of similar weight and caliber mounted or building.

The gun is a new naval weapon, and designed by the naval ordnance bureau. So remarkable have been the trials of the test gun that naval experts do not hesitate to proclaim it one of the finest rifled guns ever built, and so marked has been the result attained in high velocities and pressures that the navy has adopted the type for future installation on all ships where the largest guns are used, and will mount it on every battleship, armored cruiser and monitor. It will require 40 of these, including two guns each, for the four monitors of the Arkansas class, the others being required for the three sister battleships, Maine, Ohio and Missouri, and for those recently designed but not yet under construction.

When it is realized that the new gun has far greater penetrating power than the big 13-inch guns which were placed on the early battleships, its superiority over the old piece may be seen. Thirteen-inch guns have been discarded for battleships by ordnance experts as unnecessary when a gun of 12-inch caliber can now be built having equal striking force and of considerably less weight.

The new gun has recently developed velocities of 2,854 feet per second, as compared to less than 2,000 feet per second for the older gun. Pressures of 20 tons have also been secured as compared to something less than 15 tons for the old type.

Cut Glass

In great variety for

Christmas Gifts!

My store will be open evenings until Christmas.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

Your choice from the following first quality coals:

Franklin and Lorberry Red Ash.
The Genuine Lehigh, Wilkesbarre and Scranton White Ash

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN.

WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.

Telephone 207-3.

AUCTION SALES.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate in Tiverton, R. I.

BY VIRTUE of a license granted by the Probate Court for said Town of Tiverton, will be sold by public auction on the 9th day of January, 1901, on the premises, at 11 o'clock A. M., the real estate hereinafter described, viz., a certain lot of land with buildings thereon situate in said Tiverton, bounded and described as follows: Northerly, Fifty-Five (55) feet by a twenty foot way, and having a uniform depth on the East and West sides of said lot of Forty-Nine (49) feet, and being a part of the premises conveyed to Harriet L. Simmons by Phineas Wordell by deed dated February 9, 1855, and recorded in Land Records of Tiverton, R. I., book 31, page 299.

The above described land is subject to the right of tenancy by the courtesy of the husband of said Harriet L. Simmons, and subject to a mortgage to William R. Rose.

Terms made known at sale.

DELOS SIMMONS,
Admr. of estate of Harriet L. Simmons, deceased.

Farm Stock at Auction,

Thursday, December 13, 1900,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

(If pleasant; if stormy next fair day), will be sold at farm of Benj. T. Brown on Mitchel's lane, Middletown, R. I., 3 Cows, 3 stacks Corn Fodder, 1 stack of Oat Fodder, 1 Top Wagon, lot of Hens, Harness, lot of old Furniture, etc.

All persons having articles for sale present them on morning of sale.

J. OVERTON PECKHAM, Auctioneer.

SCHOOL GIRL STYLES.

A Wide Choice in Fabrics and Models for the Winter Wardrobe.

[Correspondence of Washington Star.]

The American child deservedly maintains a high reputation for tasteful costuming. Sometimes our young idea of the feminine sex is a trifle over-dressed, considering her tender years and the advantage of keeping the childish mind apart from the corroding vanities of this life, but for the most part grace and taste and happy discretion preside over the juvenile wardrobe.

This season the children, in play day or Sunday clothes, are delightfully picturesque and simple. For instance, just a little fur and lace are employed on even the handsomest cloaks, a preference being given to decorations of velvet, to coats of solid corduroy and to hooded coats of the roughest dark red Scotch wool. A smart cloak in palest fawn is decorated with brown velvet and another captivating illustration is given of the friar coats that small boys and girls wear in the parks.

Some of these cowled wraps are made of Franciscan brown or Trappist gray cloth, with an inside lining of cheerful red, and a red leather belt draws in the slight fullness of the skirts just below the six big buttons that fasten the comfortable garment over the chest. When the cloak is of the friar shape, but of vivid crimson, corduroy or Venetian cloth, the wearer dons smooth black leather leggins and wears a leather belt to match, and the child all in white and loaded with furs promises to be conspicuously absent from the Sunday school class and play-grounds.

Bright colors are indeed the height of fashion for little girls' dresses, and very fine twilled serges and heavy qualities of cashmere are liberally used by the children's dressmakers. Skirts are short and full and it is odd to observe with the lengthening of the feminine waist line, by means of the new French stay, how the dresses for little misses of seven, 10 and 12 have been affected. Their waist bands are drawn in front to a long point, as though the beneficent corset was the property of the childish wearers, but it is pleasant to see that skirts have grown shorter and fuller as waists have grown longer.

A smart little satin-striped cashmere suit is in two shades of blue with a pointed light blue vest in the front of the waist, and it has undersleeves of muslin falling out from elbow to wrist. Black velvet ribbon run through a beading, made by buttonholing the top of the skirt edges of the vest and bottoms of the upper sleeves, supplies the happy contrast and simple decoration needed in a child's frock. Another pretty tucked cloth dress is finished off effectively by using one of the inexpensive imitation Irish lace collars that tempt from the bargain counter.

It is dancing school gowns, however, that captivate motherly hearts at the children's corner in the big department stores and that infuse with coquettish grace their small wearers. The modish waltzer of tender years should wear a very full white point esprit skirt upon two extra full muslin petticoats. The outstanding superabundance of her top skirt, whether it is of Swiss, esprit, Paris muslin or glace taffeta, should be punctuated at intervals with bows of liberty satin ribbon, or lateral row upon row of gathered grenadine ribbon, and the little waist can be cut short in the sleeves and rounded out, or opened in a pretty square, upon the plump, pink, babyish shoulders. Puffs or frills or big bow knots of ribbon, or any fancy that widens the shoulders with a wing-like effect, is smiled upon, though the high-necked and long-sleeved little girl and the girl with the fluttering sash ribbon of a pastel tone is as frequent a figure at the dancing parties as those in grander toilets.

Boys, meanwhile, for festive afternoon gatherings, have adopted smart little black suits made of soft-faced vicuna, the trousers long, the coat cut short in the tails on the Tuxedo pattern, and its shawl revers faced with black satin. A white low cut waist-coat of fancy silk, fastened by gilt buttons, is worn over a white stiff bosomed shirt that is topped by a tall collar and white tie. The whole toilet, in fact, is a miniature copy of that the older men wear to informal dinners and the effect is quaint and not at all unbecoming to the peachy cheeked little fellows who feel very manly and dignified in their grown-up togs and are in consequence far more gallant and formal with the girls who look like veritable butterflies beside them.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Dec. 13,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Brass and Enamel Bedsteads,

Chamber Sets, odd Easy Chairs, Heating Stoves, Extension Tables, Dinner Sets in China, odd pieces of China, etc., etc.

Inspection on Wednesday.

For Christmas.

Umbrellas,
Ladies', Men's and Children's;
Sterling Silver Novelties,
Pocketbooks,
Picture Frames,
Lace Ties,
Kid Gloves,
Worsted Gloves,
Worsted Mittens,
Handkerchiefs,
Hemstitch, Embroidered and Initial.

A ticket in the silver chest with every 25c. worth purchased.

Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,

204 THAMES STREET.

Awnings.

All the new style goods. Thoroughly made in the best manner

GEO. NASON, 88 MILL STREET.

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NEW BOOKS.

DIARIES FOR 1901.
XMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS.

Rulers of the South,

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Overheard in a Garden, by Oliver Herford.
The Animals of Aesop.
Sister's Vocation, by J. D. Daskam.
Some Colonial Homesteads, by Marion Harland.
A Little Tour in France, by Henry James.
Palestine, the Holy Land, illustrated by a series of Photogravures.

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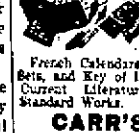
Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.

Telephone 121-3.

Suggestions for Xmas Gifts.



Fancy Papeteries,
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Brass and Leather Picture Frames,
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Waterman's Ideal, 2.50 to $4.
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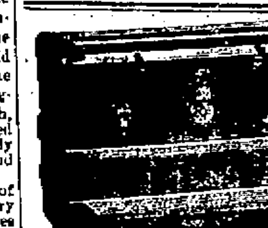

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For men and women. The best and smoothest running exerciser made.

The Ingersoll Watches,

$1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75. Warranted for one year.

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EDWARD GRIFFITH,

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Free Guess!

Girls to guess how many dolls on our doll rack.

The one guessing the correct number, or nearest, gets the beautiful $5.00 doll free.

Boys to guess how how many tools in the $5.00 tool chest.

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